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NEWSPAPER

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Lyndon the Captive

From the Chicago *Tribune*

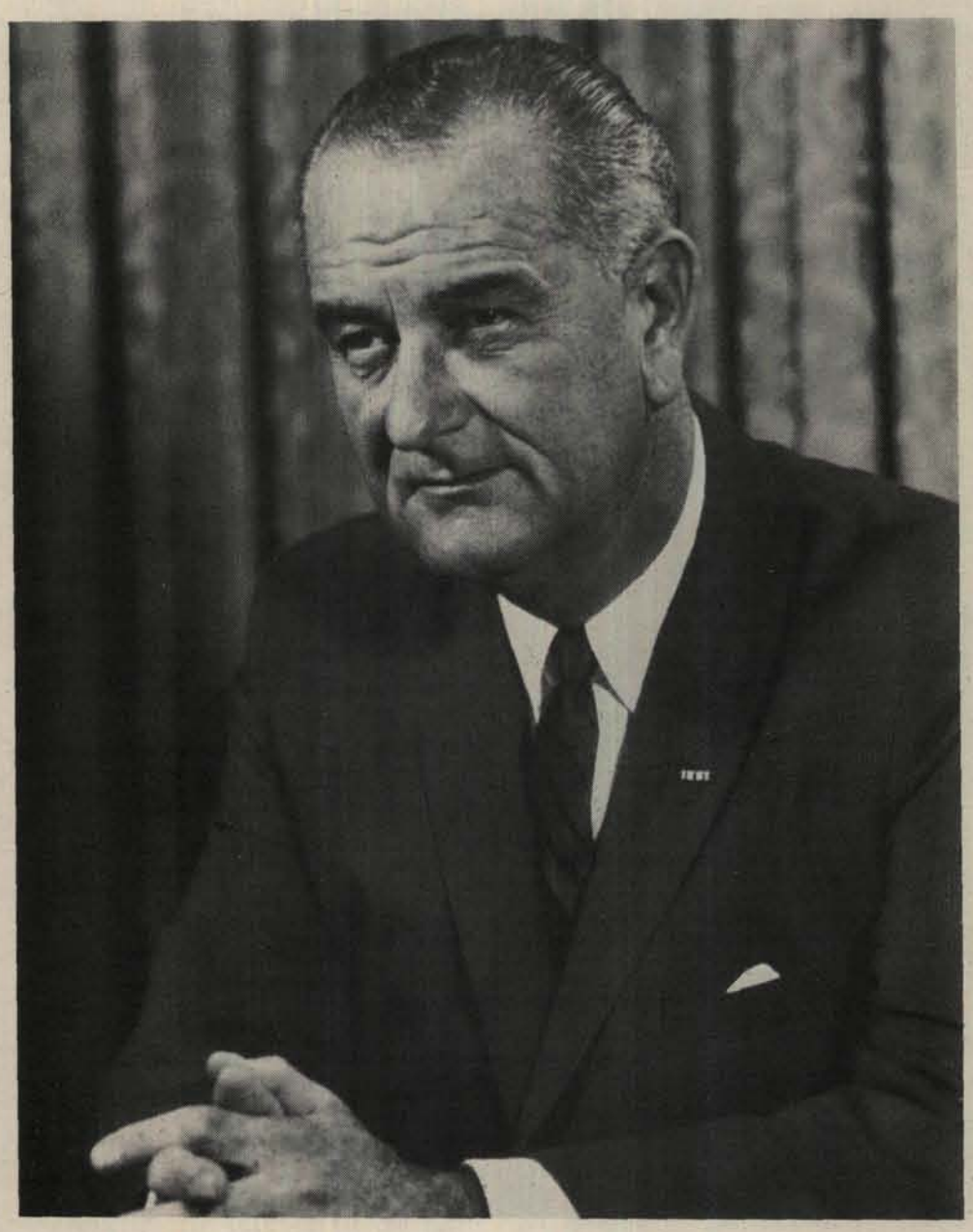
William S. White, a Washington political columnist who is a biographer and crony of Lyndon Johnson, complains that "far-out liberals" have taken advantage of the President to push through the most revolutionary program of "reformist domestic legislation" this country has ever seen. Mr. Johnson, White says sadly, has yielded and yielded again, but the liberals are not appeased.

They go on demanding and demanding yet more and more, Mr. White says, and "endlessly prod the President and Congress to materialize every one of their economic and social ideas, with no nonsense about giving the other side a real hearing." And then they repay Mr. Johnson for his accommodation by criticizing his foreign policy.

"The very men in Congress to whom the President has given an unbroken—and in this columnist's opinion sometimes a regrettable—series of yeses on domestic issues," Mr. White says, "shriek an unbroken series of noes at him when he takes a rationally hard line against Communist encroachment anywhere abroad."

Among the liberal programs to which, according to Mr. White, the President has felt obliged to acquiesce are "anti-poverty, federal aid to education and medicine, a revolutionary voting rights act," and many others.

In addition, the liberals insist that Congress must never "critically touch those Supreme Court decisions in sheer defiance of the Constitution," and they also must have a new federal Cabinet department for further housing and urban development, abolition of state right-to-work laws and other radical legislation.



It is a touching picture, this representation of Lyndon Johnson as a meek and long-suffering fellow, pressed almost beyond endurance by the insatiable demands of the apostles of centralized power.

The only trouble with it is that President Johnson himself is the author and champion of all these legislative measures which his friend laments, that he embodies in himself such power as few Presidents have ever exercised, and that he has enforced his will on compliant 2-to-1 majorities of his own party in both chambers of Congress. He has acclaimed every one of the usurpations Mr. White bemoans and has even now paid tribute to a "work-horse" Congress that has done his bidding at every step of the way.

If Mr. Johnson and Mr. White have any purpose in mind in representing the President as a captive of the "far-outs," it is the usual one of trying to portray the author of the most radical departures in the nation's history as a conservative at heart. It is the same as presenting the greatest spender in history as an "economizer" because he flicks off White House light switches.

The fact is that President Johnson is the man who announced, "We are going to try to take all of the money that we think is unnecessarily being spent and take it from the 'haves' and give it to the 'have-nots' that need it so much." [*Congressional Record*, Feb. 6, 1964, page 2227.] There speaks the far-out social leveler, yet Mr. White would have us believe that it is the "far-outs" who are taking Johnson for a ride.

Mr. Johnson has many distinctions, but one of them is not that he is a helpless stooge of the liberals. His Administration will be remembered as the first that baldly told the people that the news was to be "managed" and that governments have the right to "lie to save themselves."

It is the first to tell all taxpayers that the "have-nots" have priority on their earnings. It is the first to run spending far beyond $100 billion a year and constantly to invent yet more new spending schemes when its record invariably is written in red ink.

Mr. White may be right about one thing: "The true national majority is becoming fed to the teeth with the assumption of the far-outs that whatever Lola wants, Lola must and infallibly will always get." He ought to tell that to the head man.

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How 'Stick and Carrot' Treatment Made Rep. Powell Switch Stand on 14b Repeal

From the Allen-Scott Report

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y), chairman of the Labor Committee, is without peer as a free-wheeling member of Congress, but he can be brought to terms—if they suit him!

A gently-administered dose of the "stick and carrot" treatment turned the trick in persuading the flamboyant Harlemite to abruptly abandon his proclaimed "civil rights pocket veto" of the bill to repeal Section 14b—empowering states to enact right-to-work laws.

On one hand, House Democratic leaders solemnly warned Powell that, with full White House backing, they were moving to have the controversial measure forcibly taken away from him. At the same time, he was given consoling assurance there would be no investigation of his wife's drawing $18,000 a year as a member of his staff in violation of House rules.

Under the rules, employes of congressmen must either live in Washington or their home districts. Mrs. Powell does neither. She resides in Puerto Rico. Other House members have demanded a probe of this bald disregard of the rules.

Playing a key role in this backstage maneuvering was AFL-CIO president George Meany.

Powell's committee had approved the Section 14b bill under vigorous White House prodding. Whereupon he autocratically announced he was pocketing it until the House passed legislation strengthening the Fair Employment Practices Commission. As there was no likelihood of that being done this session, Powell's action meant finis for the controversial labor measure.

While House Democratic leaders were leisurely deliberating what to do about this embarrassing impasse, Meany bluntly cracked down on them to crack down on Powell.

At a meeting in Speaker McCormack's office, the labor chief pointedly called attention to the fact that the 1964 Democratic platform pledged outright repeal of 14b. Also that President Johnson had sent a special message to Congress calling for that.

Further, that Rep. Frank Thompson (D.-N.J.), ranking labor committeeman, with AFL-CIO help, was organizing a "revolt" against Powell.

"If that happens," said Meany, "it will amount to a revolt against you gentlemen, too. We mean business. This is our best chance to repeal this anti-labor law, and we don't intend to sit idly by and see it lost. If you don't act, we will."

That "ultimatum" did it.

Speaker McCormack phoned the President, explained what had happened, and got his assurance of support in turning the screws on Powell.

Summoning the dressy, nightclubbing, junket-loving Harlemite, McCormack said: "Doctor, you are in trouble with your committee, labor and others. As a good friend, I suggest that you head it off by promptly issuing a statement that you will ask the Rules Committee to consider the 14b bill without further delay. Otherwise, your committee is going to revolt against you and force you to do that. Rep. Thompson is calling a meeting of committee members tomorrow for that purpose."

"Is the leadership backing Thompson?" asked Powell warily.

"Both the leadership and the White House," replied McCormack. "I talked to the President personally about this today, and he is in full accord with us. He told me he made a commitment to labor and intends to go through with it all the way."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.) received assurances that the House would not investigate his wife's position on his staff.

After some silent pondering, Powell asked for a "little time to think it over." Later he phoned one of the leaders and pointedly asked:

"Is the clerk of the House investigating my staff [meaning his wife]?"

"No, he is not," was the answer. "There is no investigation of your staff. If anyone asks about that, there will be a statement that the clerk has no authority to investigate the staff of any member."

"That's all I want to know," exulted Powell. "Everything is all right now. Later today, I'll issue a statement that I will immediately ask for a rule for House consideration of the 14b bill. You can rest assured of that. I give you my word."

Clearing this obstacle still leaves unchanged the underlying doubtful fate of the drive to repeal Section 14b. The Administration's latest private nose count shows the measure still short of a majority. Also, it shows it will take at least 20 Republican votes to put it through, and these still have to be won.

Present aim of Administration leaders is to bring the legislation before the House in the latter part of July.

Both sides are deluging members of Congress with mail, literature and other material. Both also are doing heavy personal lobbying, which will be greatly intensified when the bill is debated by the House.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Cost of Medicare

Do You Want to Pay This Much?

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

The idea behind most of the vote-buying political handout schemes is that the people are going to be given something "free," or at least at somebody else's expense. That is one of the big appeals of the propaganda for a beginning of socialized medicine in America under President Lyndon B. Johnson's Medicare plan. But there's nothing free about it.

Do you want to pay $12.44 a week for the rest of your working life for Social Security and some hospitalization and nursing home care to be available after you are 65?

Well, that would be only part of the cost.

Under the bill approved by the Senate Finance Committee, the beginning of Medicare is estimated to cost $6.8 billion. This is where the money would come from:

Beginning in 1966 and going through 1968, joint Medicare and Social Security taxes on your paycheck, half paid directly by you and half by your employer out of funds that otherwise might be available for you, will run 7.7 per cent of all of your income up to $6,600. That means a tax of $508.20 a year. Divide that by 52 weeks, and you will find that the joint tax, at the beginning, will be $9.77 a week.

But it will go higher. In 1969, according to the Senate Finance Committee-approved bill, the rate of joint taxation will rise to 8.9 per cent of your pay up to $6,600. That figures out to be $587.40 a year, or $11.30 a week.

In 1973, the tax is scheduled to rise again, to 9.8 per cent. That will mean a total take of $646.80 a year—or $12.44 a week from 1973.

And still there's more. It is expected under the present bill for even these heavy tax collections not to be enough and for the fund to run about $900 million in the hole. This extra $900 million will be collected from you through "general" taxes.

There are further pitfalls. First, nobody really knows how much Medicare will cost. On Social Security, it is possible to figure costs by multiplying a specific number of dollars to be given out by the number of people the actuarial tables say will be living. But with medical care it's different. Even if you come up with a rough estimate of how many are going to need what care, you don't know what the care is going to cost.

Costs are quite different in Chattanooga, New York, Los Angeles and Podunk. There is one thing you may be sure of, however. When bills can be turned over to the nation's taxpayers there will be much higher costs charged everywhere, and many more people demanding medical service. That will make Medicare costs—and taxes—skyrocket.

Furthermore, it will mean there simply aren't enough hospital and nursing home facilities for such demands, some of them unnecessary. So there will be new "federal aid" projects to build more—and higher taxes to finance them.

Then, if past patterns of Social Security are followed, and there is no reason to suspect they will not be, there will be a new push every two years just before congressional elections to "liberalize" the benefits offered—also making costs and taxes rise still higher.

Medicare—the beginning of socialized medicine and the deterioration of the high quality of the free enterprise medical care Americans are accustomed to—will not be cheap.

Consider your own case right now. You don't pay $9.77 a week or $12.44 a week for your own hospitalization insurance for current care, do you? Most people don't pay that much for their medical insurance and for their other personal insurance. But Medicare-Social Security will take that much—and more.

The time will come when Medicare-Social Security may take an amount equal to 20 per cent of your income—all without any deductions or exemptions. On top of that will be your income taxes, applied not only to what is left but to what you have already paid in Social Security-Medicare taxation.

This is the time to face the realities of Medicare, before it is approved. Once adopted, it will not be turned back—only expanded at high cost to you.

And politicians will be running for office boasting what they have done for you.

National Federation of Conservative Organizations

Operating out of Indianapolis, newly formed National Federation of Conservative Organizations is already in touch with about 100 state and local groups. NFCO does not accept individual memberships but rather strives to get conservatives throughout the country to work through local organizations.

If no local or state group is active, NFCO encourages individuals to set one up and helps them to do this by sending them a model constitution.

NFCO's goal is to provide a conservative counterforce to the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education. Robert F. Davis, the group's executive director, feels that there are enough potential conservative volunteer workers in the United States to turn the liberal tide, but that they need direction—"management training," he calls it.

To provide this direction, NFCO sends its affiliated organizations various election materials and reprints of articles on current subjects of interest. Books and study courses on constitutional conservatism are also recommended. Information about any successful election devices or publicity campaigns used by one local organization will be relayed to the others; likewise the locals will be warned of pitfalls to look out for.

NFCO is a true federation and leaves all local groups free to run their own affairs. The locals are only asked to tell NFCO what issues they consider important and what help they want from NFCO.

The address of the National Federation of Conservative Organizations is 2019 E. 64th Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

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THE TROUBLE with taking the silver out of coins is that some day a copper dime might not be worth a wooden nickel.—By Nathan Nielsen in the Omaha (Neb.) *Evening World-Herald*

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Rep. Gerald Ford (R.-Mich.), left, a member of the Warren Commission, is the co-author of a new book on Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin.

New Book Raises Many Questions About Oswald's Stay in Russia

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

The case of Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's assassin, will live with us for a long time. His crime was so monstrous and so meaningless, yet so in keeping with the basic philosophy of activist communism, that it must live as a symbol of the great confrontation of our times.

There are many among the more opinionated of our academics who have disputed that Oswald's crime fits a pattern of Communist terror. They have never read the seminal document of Leninist action, "Catechism of a Revolutionist," written by the Russians Nechaev and Bakunin. This small pamphlet had a tremendous influence on Lenin, who incorporated its "principles" into Red activism.

The one point in the "catechism" that touches on the Oswald case is the insistence that the revolutionist, in order to create the pre-conditions for the overthrow of the government, commit the kind of horrible and senseless acts of which the Kennedy assassination is one.

I make this prefatory point in calling to your attention a new and fascinating book, *Portrait of the Assassin*, by Rep. Gerald Ford, a member of the Warren Commission which investigated the assassination, and his assistant, John R. Stiles. This is the best one-volume summation of the Oswald case and the hearings, but it goes much further by bringing into analytical and emotional focus the main figures in the tragedy. It also contributes a "you-were-there" feeling to the actual proceedings.

In doing so, it frequently calls up the problems and self-questionings which beset the members of the commission. Many of those problems were insoluble and will remain so until the files of the MVD, the Soviet secret police, and its counterpart in Castroland are opened to researchers—and I am not holding my breath for this eventuality.

The Ford-Stiles *Portrait*, moreover, serves an important purpose by showing, through copious quotation of the record, how completely without basis were the charges that Oswald was an agent of CIA or some other American counter-intelligence operation. The testimony of Marguerite Oswald, Lee's mother, sums up the "arguments" seized by left-wing bleeders—and all she can say is that this or that "must" be because, after all, he was her son.

It does not put to rest the explanation advanced by top-notch foreign correspondents like Serge Fliegers, who interviewed Soviet defectees, and by men—to name a few—which offered names, dates and places, to show that while in the USSR Oswald received training by the MVD for an underground assignment in the United States. Nor does it go beyond the bland official account of Oswald's association with activist pro-Castro groups in this country.

The careful reader will note that there are large gaps in Oswald's "diary" which the Soviets let him take out of Russia. What he did in Minsk is never colored in, though he lived far too well for the factory worker he was supposed to be. And it quotes tantalizingly from Oswald's writings, while he was on his way to the United States, to the effect that he was paid during his sojourn in the USSR by the MVD.

That the secret police should have supported Lee Harvey Oswald in a style which was luxurious by Soviet standards hardly fits in with the picture that both he and the Warren Commission paint. As a defector to communism, he had little to offer the Soviet Union. He was an insignificant person with little propaganda value. He was worth something to the Communists only if he was ready to render some services.

This is not to imply that one of those services was the assassination of President Kennedy, but simply to note that the story of Oswald's life in the Soviet Union—and the strange willingness of the Kremlin to allow him to leave with his Russian wife—is not all that we have been led to believe.

Portrait of the Assassin is a book well worth careful study. Mr. Ford and Mr. Stiles are careful observers, and they contribute much. There are insights, however, which escaped them, but the evidence is in their book. The reader, less involved than they were, will come across this evidence and learn more about a tragic event that will live with us for many a decade. Perhaps he will turn back to the Nechaev-Bakunin "Catechism of a Revolutionist" and find a cold and frightening lead to the core of Lee Harvey Oswald's crime.

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"I PLACE ECONOMY among the first and most important virtues, and public debt as the greatest danger to be faced."—Thomas Jefferson

Decision on Red Union Officials Strengthened Right-to-Work Case

From the Dallas *Morning News*

The Supreme Court, perhaps inadvertently, provided those who believe in right-to-work laws with another cogent argument against repeal of Taft-Hartley's Section 14b. By a 5-4 decision recently, the high court struck down as unconstitutional a section of the Landrum-Griffin Act which had barred Communist party members from holding labor union offices.

We are not suggesting that labor unions in this country are dominated by Reds, or that they are about to be taken over by them. But it would certainly be naive to assume that this can never happen.

The specific case dealt with by the Supreme Court on June 7 involved a card-carrying Communist who has served as an executive officer of a San Francisco longshoremen's local. Other unions in the past have come under Red domination. If this has happened in the past, it certainly can happen again.

And, if anything, the Reds will have an easier time of it now that the Supreme Court has struck down the only law on our books prohibiting them from holding union offices.

The major point is this: As long as Communists are allowed to serve as officials of unions, and even to run them, workers ought not to be forced to join those unions. If they don't want to be led and used by Communist union leaders, they ought to be free to quit the union without giving up their jobs.

This freedom, guaranteed by right-to-work laws, is the best weapon available to the worker in many cases to eliminate not only subversion in his union, but also corruption, racketeering and other objectionable practices. It is also the best means at his disposal to insure that his union effectively represents his interests and serves his needs.

Compulsory unionism is one of the principal causes of labor corruption and racketeering. At the same time, it denies the worker any real power to rid himself of corrupt union leadership. The McClellan investigating committee a few years ago discovered that unions in non-right-to-work states were far more subject to infiltration and racketeering than unions in right-to-work states.

The reason is simple: A union which can compel membership need not worry a great deal about how it represents its members and conducts their affairs.

A union which must convince workers to join voluntarily has to be more alert to their needs and conduct labor matters with greater honesty and efficiency.

A corrupt union will lose members in a right-to-work state. It needn't worry about that in states where membership is compulsory as long as a worker wants to keep his job.

Why, for that matter, shouldn't union members have the same right the union itself has—the right to strike? When unions are dissatisfied with wages, working conditions and other such matters, they can go out on strike and exert pressure against management. This is labor's most cherished weapon.

Why shouldn't union members have the same weapon? Why shouldn't they be permitted to go out on strike and exert pressure against their unions when they are dissatisfied? Or when they are fed up with corruption and racketeering? This weapon is available to workers only in right-to-work states.

Labor leaders today are saying that right-to-work laws are designed to destroy unions. They maintain that a strong labor movement is dependent on compulsory unionism. The fact that unions continue to thrive in right-to-work states disproves the first point.

By maintaining that compulsory unionism is essential, are not labor's spokesmen saying, in effect, that no one would belong to a union unless forced to join? Is that really what they mean to say?

☐ ☐ ☐

SINCE 1960, Federal Housing Administration and Veterans Administration foreclosures have jumped from 18,164 to 65,301 by the end of 1964—not including the 73,532 homes foreclosed which were sold in 1964. On homes financed by FHA, the government took a loss of 27 per cent of the original cost. VA-financed homes foreclosed cost the United States a loss of 14 per cent of the original cost.—By Sen. Carl T. Curtis (R.-Neb.)

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"I personally feel your work is very important in contributing to a better understanding of our free enterprise system, the Communist threat, and to the philosophy of constitutional government."—Vern I. McCarthy Jr., Bellwood, Ill.

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• Congressional Republicans have assailed the Johnson Administration for backing down in the fight to force Russia to pay its long-overdue U. N. assessments. Senate GOP leader Everett Dirksen said that when the Administration insisted that it would make delinquents pay up or lose their vote in the General Assembly "was exposed as a bluff, a staggering blow was dealt to the structure of the United Nations." Dirksen said that until nations in arrears make up their deficit, the U. S. should make no further voluntary contributions.

DIRKSEN

• *The* Wall Street Journal *revealed recently that LBJ is pushing the $1-billion Mekong Valley development plan not to placate the South Vietnamese but the Russians. The vast public works project would be financed by the United States but would give Moscow a role, according to the* Journal.

• FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's charge that Communists have infiltrated the civil rights movement was backed up last week: Chicago investigating officials there identified more than a dozen individuals who demonstrated last week in a civil rights protest against Chicago School Superintendent Benjamin C. Willis as members of the national Communist party. Several flung themselves into the streets, blocking both pedestrian and automative traffic. Communists were also indicated to have been in the forefront at the organized demonstrations around the U. S. Court of Appeals during the recent House Committee on Un-American Activities hearings. Even Chicago's liberal Democratic Mayor, Richard J. Daley, confirmed the evidence, charging that large amounts of Communist funds are being put into the protest movement against Willis.

HOOVER

• *Berkeley municipal Judge Rupert Crittenden has convicted 154 persons who participated in a massive sit-in demonstration at the University of California at Berkeley last December. The ruling posed the possibility of guilty findings against 485 other students and non-students who agreed to stand trial on the same evidence. Among those convicted: sit-in leader Mario Savio and Bettina Aptheker, who calls herself a Marxist.*

• Liberal columnist Roscoe Drummond has slapped on the political wrist those "moderate" Republicans now denouncing Barry Goldwater's Free Society Association: "Barry Goldwater has no towering obligation to the Republican party. It did not give him its whole-hearted support and he has no overriding duty to give it his wholehearted support. . . . There is no reason why Mr. Goldwater should not organize a new forum for spreading conservative doctrine as he defines it, and for rallying like-minded people to his cause. That's good. That's the way to do it. Step boldly into the arena of free speech with open opinions openly advocated. Let them stand or fall in the severest of all tests—public debate."

GOLDWATER

• *Don't be surprised if the United States starts to make big concessions to the Panamanians over the Canal Zone. An inkling of what may happen recently came from Canal Zone Gov. Robert J. Fleming Jr. Said Fleming: "Definite changes [read concessions] are indicated and the more gracefully we make these changes, the better off it is going to be for us."*

This Week in Washington

Lindsay Sabotages GOP

John Lindsay (R.-N.Y.) may be the hope of some liberal Republicans for mayor of New York City, but last week his name was mud among GOP lawmakers in the Capitol. The fancy-dan New Yorker is being cussed by his colleagues for costing Republicans one of the few chances they have had for a spectacular victory against the Johnson Administration.

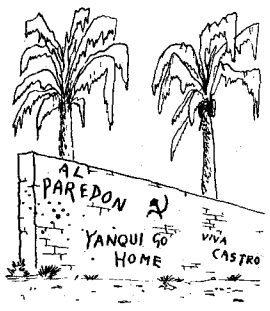
It was Lindsay, say Republicans, who was primarily responsible for allowing Administration forces to put over their Socialistic rent-subsidy scheme in the House.

Under that scheme (see *Human Events*, June 26, page 2), low and middle-income groups would be given subsidies to move into good neighborhoods and fancy living quarters.

In the crucial June 30 vote, Lindsay led three other New York Republicans—Seymour Halpern, Ogden Reid and Frank Horton—into the Democratic camp, while all other House Republicans, aided by many Southern Democrats, were voting to kill the rent plan. The GOP move lost by a hairline 208-to-202 tally. If Lindsay and his three followers had gone along with GOP leadership, LBJ would have suffered his first major defeat in this session of Congress.

U Thant's Demolition Team

While American liberals have been shouting hosannas to the United Nations on the occasion of its 20th anniversary, the U.N., with U Thant in the lead, has been busily undermining American foreign policy in the Dominican Republic. With characteristic effrontery, the United Nations is giving aid and comfort to our enemies, the Communist-manipulated Caamano rebels.



This U.N. torpedo operation, it is now learned, could have been prevented if the Johnson Administration had not blithely gone along with a proposal to send a U.N. fact-finding mission to that war-torn country in order to appease world opinion.

Sen. Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, gave a rundown on the entire episode regarding the U.N. mission last week.

"When it was first proposed that the United Nations set up its fact-finding mission," said Dodd, "Ambassador Adlai Stevenson strongly opposed the proposal on the grounds that this mission would be competitive with that of the OAS and that it would . . . serve to undermine its authority. . . ."

Then, noted Dodd, Stevenson turned right around to vote for the Security Council resolution on May 14 calling for Secretary General U Thant to send the mission anyway.

Remarked the Connecticut senator: "I am opposed to the veto in principle. But as long as it exists on the books and as long as the Soviets continue to use it, on small issues and big issues, whenever their own interests are affected, I think that we should not hesitate to utilize the veto power in defense of our own interests, at least where issues of great importance are involved."

The original fears expressed by Stevenson, said Dodd, "have been more than justified by the record of the United Nations mission since its arrival." Without taking any time to look into the complex situation, "the United Nations mission established immediate contact with the Caamano rebels but avoided contact with the Imbert junta. The reports they have sent out since that time have all been characterized by the same militant bias in favor of the Caamano-Bosch forces."

The mission's bias is hardly surprising considering its composition:

• Jose Antonio Meyobre, a Venezuelan economist, has a life-long record of association with radical movements. He is an old personal friend of Bosch and just as far to the left of center in his personal views. The best that may be said about him, noted Dodd, is that, like Bosch, he is the kind of non-Communist radical who refuses to condemn or take a stand against communism.

• Meyobre's chief assistant, Cesar Ortiz, a Mexican, has also made no effort to conceal his pro-Bosch sympathies, nor has he made any effort over a long political past to conceal his strong anti-American sentiments.

• The third member of the team, Indian General Kikhye, served as commander of the United Nations forces in the Congo.

"These," Dodd said angrily, "were the three men selected by Secretary General U Thant to report 'impartially' on the Dominican situation."

Recently, said the senator, there has been an effort by the Afro-Asian nations, France and the Communist bloc to expand the functions of the U.N. team. This push assumed vigorous proportions after the exchange of fire with the OAS forces, initiated by the rebel extremists on June 15.

"As I understand the matter," said Dodd, "the United Nations team rushed to the scene, interviewed Caamano, and forwarded Caamano's version of the events to its headquarters.

"So one-sided was the United Nations version that Soviet representative Federenko was able to charge that we were using methods 'reminiscent of Hitler's hangmen,' while the French delegate was moved to propose that the United Nations should increase the size of its observer team and expand its function."

The question before the court is: should we now bail the United Nations out of its financial crisis?

Reagan Gets a Boost

The "Friends of Ronald Reagan" have given the handsome movie star a giant step toward the governorship of California. Formation of the group to raise funds for the Reagan candidacy and to rally support from every segment of the Golden State GOP was announced in late June.

Reagan's support is by no means limited to the GOP right wing, as intra-party foes have charged. Two of the new group's 41-man organizing committee were Rockefeller-pledged delegates in the state's 1964 presidential primary. They are Mrs. Thurmond Clarke and Mrs. Norman Taurog.

The group includes 10 members of the Goldwater delegation, including A.C. Rubel, Walter Knott, Bruce Reagan and Henry Salvatori. These and other members have impressive records of support for GOP nominees from Thomas Kuchel to George Murphy.

Funds raised by the Reagan group will be used for surveys, polls, research, mailings and travel. Reagan said that he was "most pleased and flattered" by formation of the group and promised his "full and complete support."

Bill Roberts, whose firm of Spencer, Roberts and Associates is directing the Reagan campaign, said the Hollywood star would make few public appearances during the summer. He will, instead, concentrate on private meetings around the state with party leaders on a platform for his candidacy.

• One Rockefeller cohort is out to dynamite conservative Reagan. Assemblyman John G. Veneman, who helped found the liberal California Republican League, says the league is very interested in getting Sen. Thomas Kuchel to run for governor. When asked about Reagan, Veneman said: "The trend is against extremists." Veneman was on Gov. Rockefeller's unsuccessful ticket of delegates to the 1964 GOP National Convention.

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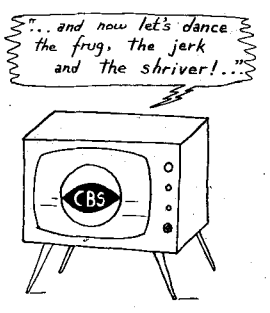
Shriver's Drop-Out Dance

Republicans in the Senate are hopping mad over a 90-minute T.V. program promoted by Sargent Shriver's Office of Economic Opportunity (the "War on Poverty" headquarters) and sponsored as a "public service" by the CBS television network. The show has become such an object of controversy that CBS and the OEO are blaming each other for its contents. Members of the Senate GOP Policy Committee, some of whom are peppered with long-distance telephone calls complaining about the program, are launching an investigation into the affair.



Called "It's What's Happening, Baby," the show was billed as a "musical" designed to attract potential or actual school drop-outs and encourage them to join Shriver's Job Corps.

The program, say viewers, was actually geared to the mentality of low-class beatniks and featured far-out "musicians" who wiggled to rhythms like the "frug" and the "jerk." The "star-studded" program included the Supremes, Herman's Hermits, Cannibal and the Headhunters and the Righteous Brothers.

Critics have described the program as "a curious concert," "smutty," "in poor taste" and "lacking talent." Liberal columnist Harriet Van Horne, who normally embraces every kooky liberal idea, had this low-key criticism to make:

"However noble its aims, the program struck most observers as a highly unlikely vehicle of persuasion."

Sen. Gordon Allott (R.-Colo.) was more shocked: This, he emphasized, is "one of the most shameful and disgraceful exhibitions I have ever witnessed in the United States. . .

"If I were a Communist, I would ask nothing better than to use this film as a propaganda tool by having it sent to every country in Africa and the Far East. I cannot think of a film that could possibly show our lives and our art in a worse light. All a Communist would have to do would be to show the film there and then say, 'Do you want to be like these Americans?'"

Other onlookers complained not only about the far-out, unkempt "performers"—who were hardly models to hold up to teen-age drop-outs—but the pitch made to the so-called poverty stricken. Said a congressman's aide from the Midwest:

"The film was incredible. It didn't appeal to teen-agers—even my three teen-age children looked askance—but it actually appeared as if it were encouraging children in school to become drop-outs so they could join the plush life of those in the Job Corps."

Equally appalling to many were the words of Murray the K (for King)—the show's master of ceremonies and a spokesman for Shriver. He actually asked the teen-agers viewing the program to write to the government and "tell us how to spend our money." In other words, the new ideology of the poverty experts is to let teen-age dropouts help control the operation of the Job Corps.

• A big controversy still revolves around who paid for the program. CBS president Frank Stanton told Sen. Allott personally that production costs were paid for by the OEO. Now, however, CBS is shifting its story and claims to have chipped in for the production costs. Officials in the TV industry say "this would be unprecedented." The OEO, of course, has a vested interest in covering up the fact of whether it poured taxpayers' money into the program. If it did, both congressmen and taxpayers can be expected to rise in new indignation against Sargent Shriver's poverty program.

• Poverty boss R. Sargent Shriver announced a grant of $1.5 million to the Harlem youth group, HARYOU-ACT, on June 22.

One week later, police arrested 22-year-old Robert (Curly) Williams, in the fatal knifing of a 16-year-old high school student. Williams, who is reported to have confessed, identified himself as an "investigator" for HARYOU-ACT.

A spokesman for the controversial anti-poverty group denied that Williams' job title was that of investigator but then conceded the accused killer's job with HARYOU-ACT was to "investigate troubles people have in their neighborhoods."

HARYOU-ACT is considered the personal property of Harlem Congressman Adam Clayton Powell. His former administrative assistant, Livingston Wingate, is the group's $25,000-a-year executive director. Numerous other Powell associates hold down lucrative jobs and the organization rents its $50,000 headquarters from the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Powell is pastor.

GOP National Committee

"What in the world is wrong with the Republican National Committee?" That question continues to crop up as the GOP group finds itself in one scrape after another.

"The turmoil there could kill GOP chances in 1966," said one Republican pro. "Unless things calm down, Lyndon Johnson will wind up with even more Democrats in the Congress next year."

Whether justified or not, conservatives are threatening to withhold funds from the Grand Old Party. Here are just a few of the items that rankle the right wing:

• The gradual elimination of Goldwaterites from the National Committee.

• In spite of John Lindsay's (R.-N. Y.) virtual repudiation of the Republican party in his bid for mayor of New York City, National Chairman Ray Bliss has told at least one high-ranking Republican that what we need is "more Lindsays."

• The sending out by the Republican National Committee of a reprint of a Lou Harris poll purporting to prove that Republicans were happy at the diminishing influence of Goldwater in the party.

• The loading up of the executive committee with Rockefeller supporters, including chief Rocky aide George Hinman.

• The desk-rifling of Goldwater-supporter Frank Kovac, outgoing executive director of the Republican Finance Committee. Bliss fired the man who led the raid on Kovac's locked desk—William Cody Kelly—but he hasn't yet denied Kelly's story that he had initially approved the action.

Moreover, there is some resentment against Bliss for wanting to centralize GOP fund-raising activities in the Republican National Committee. If Bliss succeeds in centralizing this function, he will simultaneously be reducing the powers of the conservatively oriented Congressional Campaign Committee, which raises money for House candidates. Bliss has already managed to get the Campaign Committee to assign its top money raiser to the National Committee.

All this, however, is not to say that Bliss has turned the Republican National Committee into a liberal vehicle. Indeed, he has appointed such conservatives as South Carolina's J. Drake Edens and California's Dr. Gaylord Parkinson to important posts. And he has given the job of director of public relations to Fred Morrison, a longtime reporter for the conservative radio program *Three Star Extra*.

Yet his activities to date—whatever the rationale and he is admittedly under heavy pressure from the liberals—have only galvanized conservative opposition to the Republican National Committee, and, indeed, to the GOP as a whole.

When Ray Bliss was in Ohio, he earned the reputation of being a "pro's pro." He was reported to have put together a smooth working organization, conservatively oriented, which united Republicans of various factions. As chairman of the national party, however, he appears to have produced some serious schisms. If he can't assuage the fears of the Goldwater wing, the Republican party will hardly be in shape to take on the Democrats next year.

CAPITOL CAMERA

• The House Republican Policy Committee has unanimously adopted a resolution opposing repeal of section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act. At the same time they endorsed six amendments authored by Rep. Robert Griffin (R.-Mich) that would, they said, "safeguard effectively certain fundamental rights of any worker who is compelled to join or pay dues to a union in order to keep his job."

GRIFFIN

• *George Champion, chairman of the Chase National Bank, says the country is moving swiftly into "government by guideline"—a process which he describes as a "giant step in the direction of federal domination of the national economy." Champion says this is no time to be "timid of tone or fearful of economic reprisal" because "if we have men afraid to stand up to the government then we have the strongest indictment of big government that could ever be imagined. When that happens, economic freedom in our country will be dead."*

• Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) has denounced judicial coddling of hardened criminals. Mincing no words, the veteran crime buster charged that "some courts seem so obsessed with technicalities that they lose sight of the truth." Lashing out at judicial "sentimentalists," he said that we "cannot excuse an armed robber because he came from a broken home; a rapist because he may have been mistreated as a child; or a murderer because he did not . . . attend high school."

McCLELLAN

• *Strikes and work stoppages during the first year of the Johnson Administration showed notable increases, the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed in late June. The bureau said "final date on work stoppages in 1964 . . . revealed that strike activity rose substantially above the low levels" of the previous year. A total of 3,655 work stoppages involved 1.6 million workers. And strike activity during the first quarter of 1965 was "significantly above the levels for the comparable period in 1964," the bureau said.*

• LBJ's own words indicate the 180 degree turnabout in U. S. policy toward Fidel Castro. Speaking in Midland, Tex., on Sept. 30, 1962, Johnson said the American policy is designed "to get rid of the Castro regime and of Soviet Communist influence in Cuba." The policy is now described by LBJ as one to "isolate Cuba . . . to frustrate its efforts to destroy free governments and to expose the weakness of communism so that all can see."

CASTRO

• *Cuban exile sources report that two new launching sites for short- and intermediate-range rockets are now in operation in their homeland. The DRE refugee group said that one of the new bases is located at Singuanea Bay on the Isle of Pines off Cuba's south coast, location of one of Fidel Castro's largest political prisons. The exiles said the other new base, at Lomas de Madrugada in Havana Province, is manned by Russians.*

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Teachers Have No 'Right' to Strike

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY, California Superintendent of Public Instruction

No one of any standing denies the right of organized labor to use the appropriate weapons of organized labor: the strike, the boycott, collective bargaining. There is a serious question, on the other hand, as to the propriety of a learned profession utilizing these same weapons.

For years and decades we educators have been doing our darndest to get education into the same professional league as medicine, law and the ministry. I only wish I had the money represented by the countless man-hours we've spent trying to build up in the mind of the public the image of education as a true profession.

Yet today we seem to be working just as hard to tear the image down. From New York to Utah teachers are proclaiming their "right" to strike and are demonstrating it by leaving classrooms unsupervised and children uninstructed. We educators, who went into our demanding calling chiefly to help children, now find ourselves asked to boycott the schools in which those children are enrolled and even to urge other teachers to refuse to teach in certain school districts with whose policies we may decide to disagree.

This is helping children?

Who suffers when we educators do anything which hinders the instructional program in a given school? Not the board members. Not the voters. Not even the parents. They've already had their education.

No, it's always the children who suffer—the very ones we are sworn to help, not hurt. How can we expect anyone to take seriously our protestations that we are indeed a profession, deserving of "professional salaries," when we insist on using such unprofessional methods to achieve our objectives?

To each his own. To labor, the proper and legitimate weapons of labor. To a learned profession, the proper and legitimate weapons of a profession: logic, reasoning and persuasion. After all, if we educators can't educate the public into doing the things we want them to do, then perhaps we are in the wrong calling. By the very nature of our work we certainly should be able to talk people into doing what is right without having to pummel them into it. If we can't do this, who on earth can?

We educators work for the people, they don't work for us. We are trained experts and as such have the right to receive the consideration and the compensation due us. If we don't get it in one school district, we have the immemorial right of every professional to take our services elsewhere.

We have the further right of every American to petition, to remonstrate and to engage in attempts through the ballot to change policy in our school districts.

But we have no right whatever to threaten and to intimidate and to coerce.

These things may perhaps be legal; they can certainly never be proper. At least for us.

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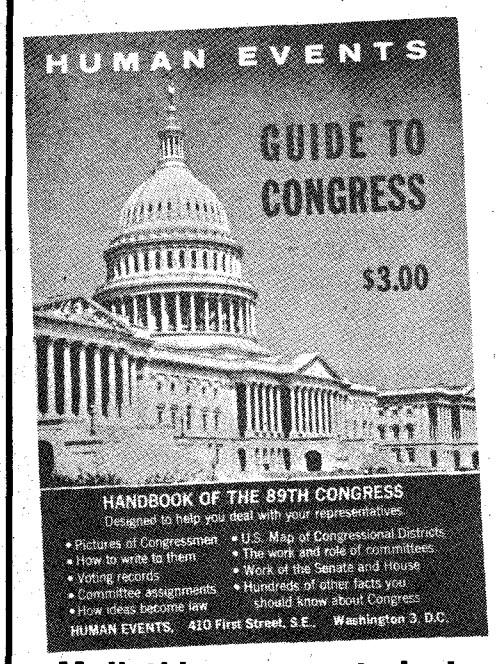
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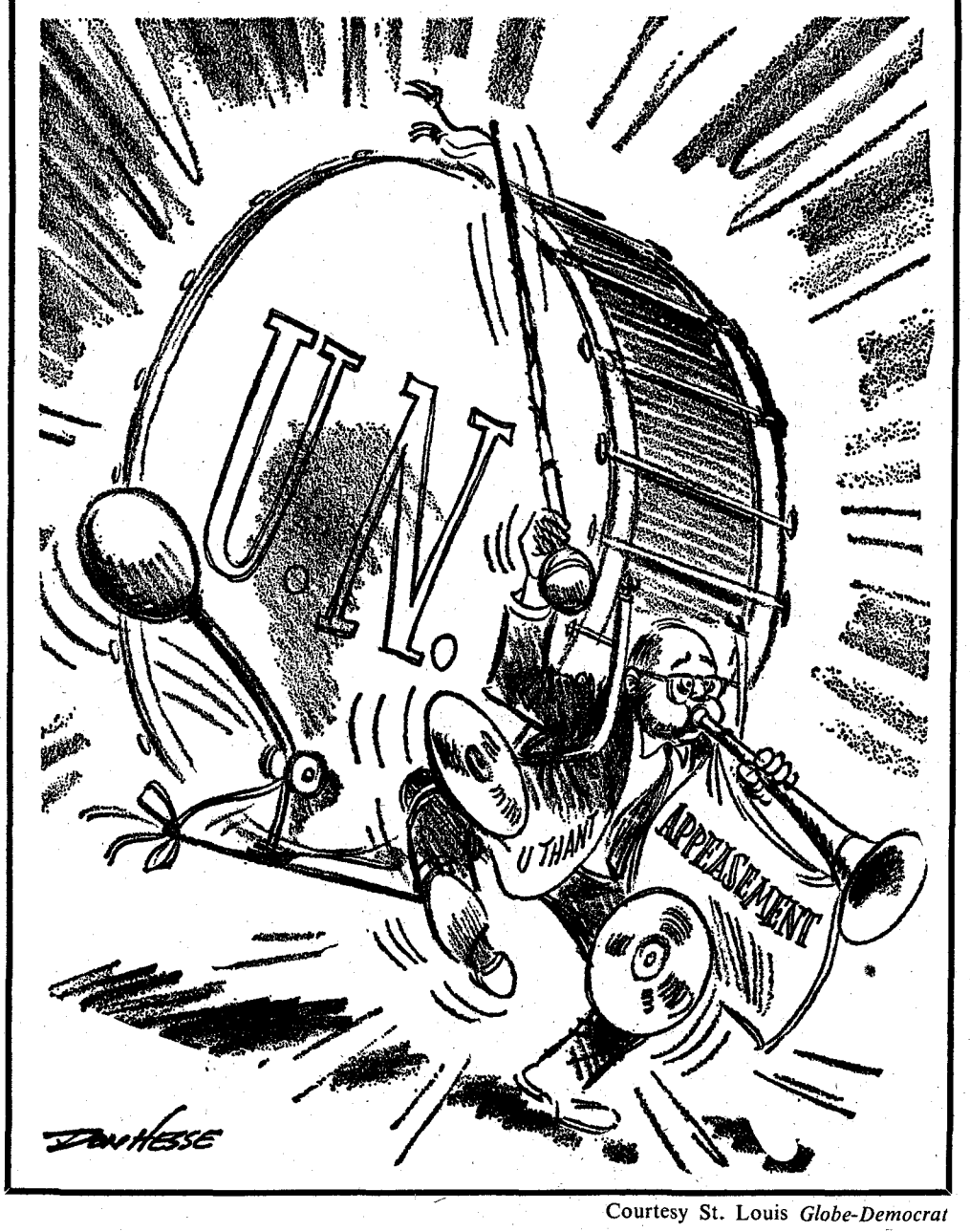

Courtesy St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

Ideologues Further Red Aims

By RUSSELL KIRK

U Thant, secretary general of the United Nations, and Mr. Alex Quaison-Sackey, president of the U.N. General Assembly and also foreign minister of Ghana, are loftily telling the United States to make peace in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic. The sort of "peace" they advocate would constitute surrender to the Communists in those lands.

These gentlemen are somewhat curious champions of peace and order. Burma, from whence comes U Thant, is virtually a totalitarian state, where any opposition to the regime is put down by force, and where most forms of private enterprise have been confiscated. More, Burma's back country is in anarchy, with several factions in arms for years against the government.

If the policies that U Thant advocates have failed to pacify poor Burma, what hope would they offer in Saigon and Santo Domingo? In Katanga, U Thant's method for achieving "peace" was to attack Moise Tshombe's government with all the force at his disposal, including indiscriminate bombing. Why is he so shocked at American force in other quarters of the world?

The case of Quaison-Sackey is even more unconvincing. This gentleman is a principal lieutenant of Kwame Nkrumah, dictator of Ghana, the great disturber of the peace in central Africa. Nkrumah has executed or imprisoned his opponents (and even members of his own government); he is now desperately unpopular at home. He is convincingly accused by other African chiefs of state of promoting subversion and insurrection in half-a-dozen African countries: the politics of assassination.

Dreaming of an African empire under his domination, Nkrumah has tried to destroy order in the Congo, Nigeria, Chad, Niger, the Ivory Coast, Togoland and other "emergent nations." Ghana is now Soviet Russia's principal African outpost. What a kindly and impartial mediator! What a temperate president for the General Assembly!

Yet a well-educated Englishman, Mr. Harold Wilson, Her Majesty's prime minister, seems as silly a conciliator as U Thant and Quaison-Sackey are unqualified arbitrators. To end the war in Viet Nam, Mr. Wilson proposes to visit Washington, Moscow, Saigon, Hanoi and Peking, bearing with him three leading statesmen from three Commonwealth countries. (Other Commonwealth prime ministers, invited to come along, promptly declined to embroil themselves in this Utopian venture.)

Two of Mr. Wilson's three colleagues in this mission are the bitterest of enemies: President Nkrumah of Ghana, and Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, prime minister of Nigeria. Nkrumah has been plotting Sir Abubakar's downfall for many months, so that Nigeria and Ghana might be at war now, had they a common frontier. Can African foes make Asiatics friends?

Even really impartial and able mediators could do nothing to persuade North Viet Nam and Red China to make peace, so long as the Communists think they are winning the military struggle in Viet Nam. The Communists and crypto-Communists entrenched at the heart of Santo Domingo have no intention of becoming democratic middle-of-the-roaders, so long as they retain an opportunity for making the Dominican Republic a second Communist Cuba. Only decisive military action can compel armed Communists, in either hemisphere, to restrain their lust for power.

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Sign of Things to Come?

Wirtz Urges Year's Paid Sabbatical For All Workers

By VICTOR RIESEL

It has not been publicly reported, but Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz did tell some union people the other day that every worker in every industry should have a paid sabbatical similar to that enjoyed by teachers.

This would give each employe a

Labor Secretary Willard Wirtz

full year off with pay, somewhere along the line.

Then Mr. Wirtz's built-in prudence caught up with his eloquence. "My sabbatical idea is full of bugs," said he with caution. "So it may not work."

But, he added, the time had come to have the idea discussed so middle-aged and older folks could enjoy leisure time or return to schools and universities.

Frequently it is difficult to discern where Mr. Wirtz's whimsy merges with realism. But there is no doubt that his listeners and important labor policy-makers do not believe that a sabbatical is improbable or that the thought is full of bugs.

It is, in fact, one of labor's goals, though much less is said of it than of the campaign for a 35-hour week. It makes no dramatic headlines because it takes the form of longer and longer vacations. This now is the most significant common cause shared by thousands of local unions.

There is, for example, a dynamo on heels known as Harry Van Arsdale Jr., the leader of New York's electrical construction workers, who startled the nation four years ago with a successful drive for a five-hour day. That made the national headlines.

When he and his union's high command signed their new contract recently, there was scarcely a note though he made a second breakthrough, this time in the field of vacations.

This is doubly significant because vacations are rare in the building and construction field. The men work as long as they can because of winter layoffs. Yet Van Arsdale won a three-week annual vacation for those of his people who have been in the industry for 20 years.

Unprecedentedly, the men got credit for time they put in at shipyards during the big war, or at defense installations, and in the armed forces. They also receive seniority credit for the time worked in any part of the country in the employ of any electrical contractor.

For the moment the dramatic impact won't be felt. But this is the beginning. Now Van Arsdale plans to cut down the length of time a man will have to spend in the electrical field in order to qualify for a vacation from the firm which employs him.

At the same time the vacation time will grow longer and longer—and this is in a field where vacations have been virtually non-existent. Remember, Van Arsdale is the man who put the New York City electrical contracting industry on a 25-hour week.

In other fields, one-month to three-month vacations are the norm. One union in the maritime field has won a six-months' holiday for its members. Labor technicians everywhere are working on vacation patterns which in a decade will be sabbaticals, not quite the length of the teachers', but certainly beginning to edge in on them.

This definitely will not mean that the Van Arsdales or the George Meanys will give their shorter-work-week drive a holiday. Indeed, there is nothing sacred even about the 35-hour week.

The same day Wirtz spoke of sabbaticals for all, Meany said:

"We must immediately go to a 35-hour week. And in a few years from now the 35-hour week will not be short enough."

And already there are rumblings from influential labor circles seeking a four-day week of 32 hours and less.

Though statements and actions in these directions were noticeable to the insider recently, they were not mere spring fever symptoms.

Though unobserved, they are the crackling drives inside labor.

(Distributed 1965
by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Prof. Hans Morgenthau

Alsop Attacks Cliches About China Spouted by Head of 'Teach-Ins'

Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau, who fled the Nazi terror in Germany in the 1930s to seek a haven in the United States, has, ironically enough, become a leading advocate of those urging America to abandon Asians to the ruthless rule of communism. Now a naturalized American citizen, safely protected from tyrannies abroad, the professor appears rather indifferent to the fate of others.

A member of the Americans for Democratic Action, Morgenthau has welcomed the role of high pooh-bah of the "teach-ins," a forum he tirelessly uses to support Red ruler Ho Chi Minh's take-over of South Viet Nam. He also welcomes the "peaceniks" who have been fluttering about him because he has taken their side against the United States.

How long the peaceniks will hold on to Morgenthau as their hero, however, remains to be seen. For the good professor's reputation as an expert on Asia has been reduced to almost nothing by the withering blasts of liberal columnist Joseph Alsop. After Alsop's most recent attack, it will be a wonder if the professor ever again raises his head in public.

At the center of the Vietnamese problem, says Alsop, lies the problem of Communist China. Morgenthau has argued, however, that we should not worry too much about China because China's "cultural superiority" has always made it "unnecessary for China to conquer her neighbors." Ringingly and recently, says Alsop, "expert" Morgenthau has proclaimed:

"During approximately 2,000 years of her history, China could have conquered any of her neighbors to the south and southwest, but did not do so."

In reality, Alsop scathingly notes, "the 2,000 years in question began just after China's first colonial subjugation of the Vietnamese people. Three further long periods of colonial subjection followed. The Vietnamese thereafter had to withstand four major invasions by the armies of the Chinese Empire. And after the Second World War, the Chinese Nationalists made a final, fumbling attempt to occupy Hanoi."

That Morgenthau could forget four conquests, four invasions and a last feeble, but eager little territorial grab, says Alsop, is a prodigious feat. "Hence, Prof. Morgenthau must be classed as one of the more interesting phenomena of American intellectual life in the year 1965."

Hans Morgenthau (right) clashes with presidential advisor McGeorge Bundy at left during the recent televised "teach-in" as Eric Sevareid moderates the discussion.

Alsop agrees, however, that Morgenthau isn't alone in his class. Consider, he writes, Jan Myrdal's *Report from a Chinese Village*, a glowing account of a Red-run town.

According to Myrdal, he chose the Shenshi village of Liu Ling, or Willow Grove, as the subject of his detailed study precisely because it was remote and off the beaten track.

"Yet," notes Alsop, "by some strange happenstance, this same remote, unvisited little village was the subject of a chapter and a half of enthusiastic reporting in Edgar Snow's woolly *Eulogy of Chinese Communes* published in 1961. It was also the theme of a glowing report by the paid Chinese Communist propagandist, Australian Rewi Alley, in 1958 . . .

"The plain truth is that much of the current discussion of China and Asia is beginning to sound like an old gramaphone record—a record somehow left over from the period of intellectual self-delusion about Stalinist Russia.

"Those were the years when Walter Duranty [correspondent for the New York *Times*], for sad little reasons of his own and with great talent, pulled the wool over the eyes of an entire generation of Americans, and got a Pulitzer Prize for his beautifully bland descriptions of Stalin's most ruthless period. Those were the years, too, when an awestruck welcome was given to the most sordid and misleading political work ever published by persons of good reputation, *Soviet Communism, A New Civilization?* by Sidney and Beatrice Webb."

Those were the years, Alsop adds, that should still be a warning to everyone who has the old familiar impulse to another round of self-delusion. In the present case, the impulse seems to be complicated by a remarkable reluctance to examine the credentials of the declaimers.

Prof. Joseph Needham, Alsop comments, "is a passionate advocate of Communist China. But despite this English scholar's bias, the mere weight of his learning makes him worth listening to. The combination of special pleading with the kind of learning displayed in Prof. Morgenthau's recent illuminating remarks on the topic of China's conquests is quite another matter."

□ □ □

POOR FELLOW, HARD LIFE—It is reported that Vice President Humphrey, having been chastised by the President before witnesses, is quite hesitant about receiving interviews, and it is said that he refused to see reporters because he does not want to again arouse the wrath of the President. This is a new role for Mr. Humphrey.—By Rep. J. Arthur Younger (R.-Calif.)

□ □ □

STRANGERS—Three per cent raise asked for federal employes. Government is the one industry where productivity and wages are absolute strangers.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

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REA and TVA: Old Bureaucracies Never Die

From the Richmond *News Leader*

Two government agencies celebrated anniversaries in May—the Rural Electrification Administration and the Tennessee Valley Authority. In the editorials below, the Richmond News Leader assesses the history of the two and shows how both have expanded far beyond their original functions.

REA, Age 30:

May marked the 30th anniversary of one of the older New Deal programs, the Rural Electrification Administration. The occasion has prompted a number of accolades for the REA from the House and Senate floors and these in turn prompt a look at the agency's record.

The REA was created by executive order of President Roosevelt in 1936, as a part of the Administration's general farm relief program. At that time, fewer than 11 per cent of the nation's farms had electricity. In 1935, Congress gave the REA authority to act as a lending agency for 10 years under the Norris-Rayburn Act. In 1946, the REA gained permanent status under the Pace Act. In 1949, the agency's duties were expanded to include the promotion of rural telephone systems. Only 38 per cent of the nation's farms had telephones then.

In its three decades of life, the REA has written a remarkable record of success. Thanks both to REA and to investor-owned utilities, 98 per cent of American farms have electricity, and 79 per cent also have telephones. Currently 1,005 co-ops set up under REA auspices serve 17 million persons; their customers increase at the rate of 100,000 annually.

At age 30, the REA merits a word of praise for its large part in accomplishing the job it was created to perform.

Yet it is reasonable to suggest that the time has come to begin a gradual phasing out of the REA as a bureaucracy no longer of vital necessity. For the REA, instead of growing smaller, is growing bigger and more diversified, and the costs to the taxpayers are increasing also. Many co-ops, taking advantage of an unusually attractive low interest rate of 2 per cent on REA funds, are borrowing from the REA, and in turn lending the money at rates of from 4 to 6 per cent. Of course, REA funds come from the Treasury, which must borrow at much higher rates than the REA's 2 per cent.

In the end, the taxpayer makes up the difference. While apologists for the REA say that such uses of public funds are both legal and proper, tax funds also support such agencies as the Small Business and Area Redevelopment Administrations, either of which can be counted on to lend money to small business in need.

Over the years, the need for revamping the REA has not been ignored. The Hoover Commission recommended that the agency be reorganized in 1955, with a view toward making it self-sustaining on funds from private sources. This suggestion went by the boards.

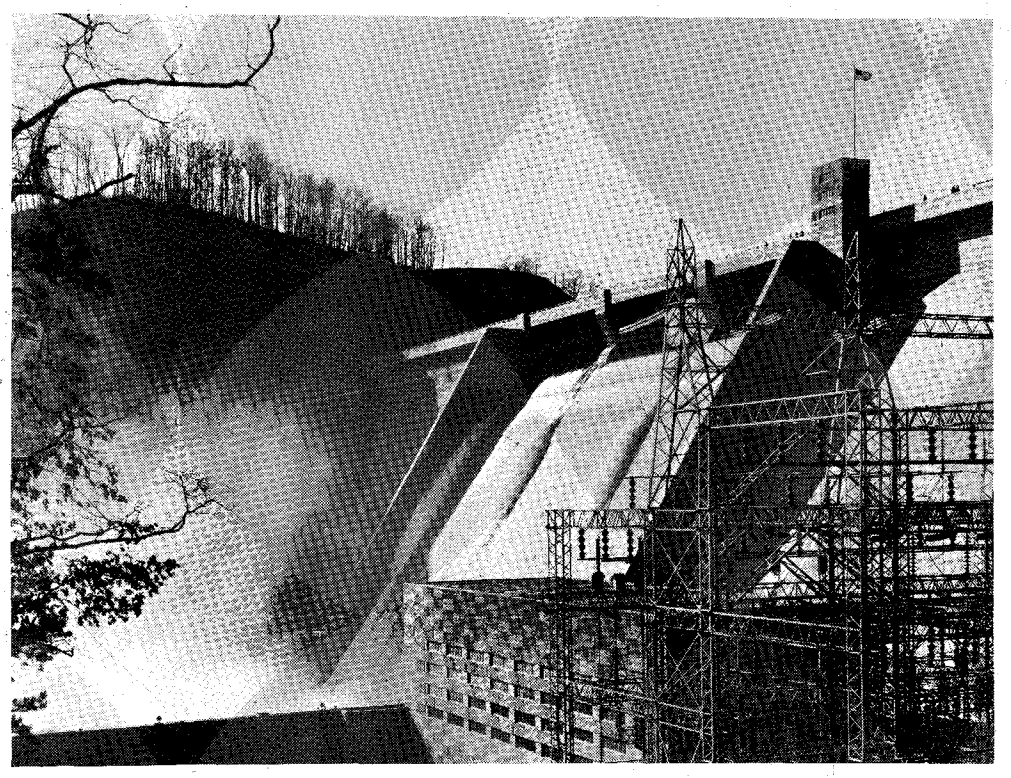
In 1963, the President's Committee on Federal Credit Programs recommended that REA loans be subject to no fixed interest rates, but this suggestion also was ignored. Several bills have been introduced in Congress in recent years to increase REA's rate of interest on future loans to 4 per cent, but none of the bills has been approved.

In 1963, the REA operated on a $400-million appropriation. The agency has requested the sum of $447 million for fiscal 1966, an increase of $12 million over fiscal 1965. As it grows and expands beyond its original functions, the REA offers a prime example of how bureaucracies never die. And, unlike old soldiers, they never fade away, either.

TVA, Age 32:

Along with the Rural Electrification Administration, another federal agency is celebrating a birthday this spring: The Tennessee Valley Authority has reached the ripe old age of 32. It was back in 1933 that a New Deal Congress approved legislation that established TVA primarily as an agency of navigation and flood control in seven states, and only incidentally as a transmitter of surplus electric power.

Since that time, the TVA, like REA, has expanded far beyond its original functions. At this time, 82 per cent of TVA's investments are in power facilities; the TVA controls a power transmission network of more than 14,000 miles. More than 98 per cent of the farms in the TVA region now have electric service, which costs something less than a penny per kilowatt-hour, giving TVA customers the lowest electric rates in the country. Small wonder that regions



TVA's Norris Day is a monument to the permanence of government bureaus.

served by the TVA also can boast the highest domestic use of electric power nationally.

These cheap rates are made possible by the special status TVA enjoys as a federal agency, including an exemption from payment of federal income taxes and preferential accounting methods that keep TVA's earnings at a minimum. The TVA, naturally, as a federal brainchild, is under no obligation to make a normal profit. It pays only token sums, representing 3 cents on each dollar of revenue, in lieu of local taxes.

By way of contrast, the Virginia Electric Power Co., which serves areas bordering on TVA territory, pays more than 21 cents of each dollar of revenue in taxes. It recently was announced that TVA customers had paid $1.7 billion less in electric bills in the past 25 years than they would have paid at prevailing rates in other areas.

This saving to TVA customers largely was made possible by the $48 million in annual federal taxes that the TVA does not have to pay; in effect, taxpayers not serviced by TVA are footing the bill for this cheaper power.

Where does it all end, this socialized power operation that costs the rest of the taxpayers millions every year? The answer to that question is: It doesn't end. Perhaps when TVA becomes 50 years old, its customers still will be enjoying electric rates of less than a quarter of those private power companies must charge. Indeed, by that time, TVA power may be free to all comers, thus effecting a permanent blackout for free enterprise in the transmission of electric power. And then, when TVA celebrates its 51st, it will be 1984.

The National Council of Churches and 14b

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

A great many Protestant churchmen who have been contributing to the National Council of Churches over the years, in the thought that this was the Protestant co-ordinating agency, must have been shocked by several of the council's recent non-religious activities.

Representatives of the NCC testified before several committees of the Congress in favor of repealing Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows state right-to-work laws.

Shortly before that, the NCC announced that its group would send paid workers into racially disturbed cities to "set up political organizations," stating that political action should be the major point of emphasis.

The General Board of NCC has urged President Johnson to "engage in persistent efforts to negotiate a cease-fire" in Viet Nam and to go to the United Nations for help in getting it. A cease-fire under what conditions?

The spokesman for the NCC, in appearing before the House Committee on Education and Labor, claimed that he spoke for a total membership of 40 million people—a highly presumptuous assertion, to say the very least.

It is impossible to tell how many Protestant churchmen favor repeal of 14b, but we suspect that a very substantial percentage—perhaps even a substantial majority—is against compulsory unionism and compulsory payment of dues as a condition of employment, and a denial of an individual's freedom of conscience.

Quite to the contrary, a Protestant organization should logically be advocating freedom of choice and be against an arrangement whereby a union can compel every employe of a unionized plant to join and pay dues as a condition of employment, or where a man may be forced into joining an organization which may have immoral leadership, as some—though not all—unions do.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the NCC, according to the *CIO News*, received a grant of $200,000 from the Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, by way of Walter Reuther, head of the United Auto Workers.

We would not for a moment suggest that this had any bearing on the NCC's stand on 14b, but there are some who think there perhaps might be a shred of truth in the charges that NCC has been "had."

All of this brings up the question as to whether Protestant churches will want to continue their support of a National Council of Churches which seems to have gone so far off the deep end and, secondly, whether the Internal Revenue Service might not want to look into the tax-exempt status of this group—a tax exemption which has been forfeited by other organizations when they get into avowedly political matters.

If there is anything more political than 14b, we do not know what it would be.

Far more than this, we deplore that an organization, which pretends to speak for united Protestants, would have wandered so far from the main body of its flock.

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REP. MELVIN LAIRD (R.-Wis.) has charged that an acceptance of Castro Cuba appears to be part and parcel of President Johnson's foreign policy. "No other conclusion seems possible," Laird said, "in light of the President's recent statement that we 'cannot permit the establishment of another Communist government in the Western Hemisphere.' If this is, in fact, Administration foreign policy, it certainly will not enjoy bapartisan support."

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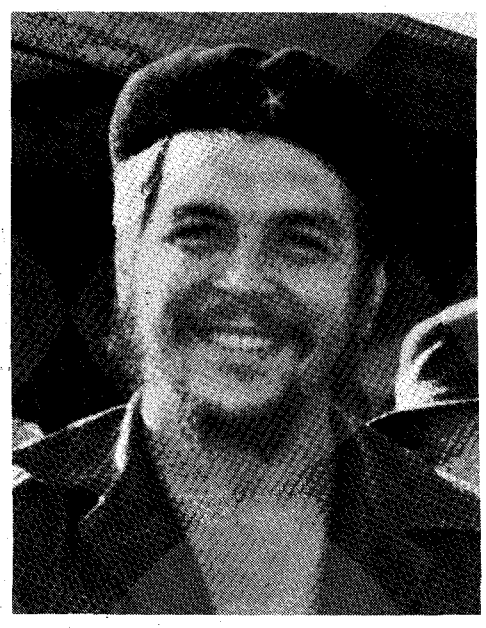

"Che" Guevara has been told by Sergei Mikoyan, son of Soviet chieftain Anastas Mikoyan, right, to engineer a Red takeover of Guatemala or lose his job.

Guevara Given Kremlin Ultimatum: Get Guatemala Under Red Control

From the Allen-Scott Report

Ernesto "Che" Guevara, top Communist lieutenant of Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, is at another turning point in his revolutionary career.

He must either produce a successful Communist take-over in Guatemala or face the same fate as that of ousted Algerian Premier Ben Bella, who intelligence now believes lost his job for fouling up the Kremlin's attempt to depose the Congo's Premier Tshombe.

Guevara's "final chance" was decreed by Soviet leaders when the guerrilla warfare expert failed to pull off Communist take-overs in the Dominican Republic and Brazil.

According to latest intelligence estimates, Guevara is back in Havana after a covert trip to the mountain region of Guatemala, where he met with local Communist guerrilla leaders to map plans for a step-up in their attacks.

The one-time Argentine physician and close henchman of Castro was given the Guatemalan mission by Sergei Mikoyan, son of Anastas I. Mikoyan, Soviet chief of state, who brought the orders from Moscow when he visited Havana earlier this month.

Mikoyan met with Guevara, Castro and a six-man delegation of the Italian Communist party, which now has a major role in subverting Latin America.

The Italian group was led by Mario Alicate, member of his party's secretariat and national directorate, and editor-in-chief of the Italian Communist Party organ *L'Unita* of Rome.

Information obtained by U.S. intelligence in Rome indicated that Mikoyan warned Guevara the Guatamala operation would be his last if he failed. He instructed Guevara to give up his post as Cuba's industry minister and devote full time to his new assignment.

Guatemala is not a new battleground for Guevara. He served in President Jacobo Arbenz' pro-Communist regime in 1953 until Guatemalan Col. Carlos Castillo Armas launched a successful counter-revolution.

Although Guevara dashed around Guatemala City trying to organize a resistance force, Arbenz capitulated without a fight. Guevara then fled to the Argentine embassy, vowing to return someday.

Since Guevara was one of 81 men who accompanied Castro on his 1956 invasion of Cuba, U.S. intelligence wouldn't be surprised if the Argentine-born Communist has set up a permanent headquarters inside Guatemala.

At present, he is directing shipments of arms and trained guerrilla fighters from Cuba to the Caribbean trouble spot, as he did to the Dominican Republic.

Unless swift preventive action is taken jointly by the United States and Guatemala, intelligence authorities warn, the United States will have to send in Marines to block a Communist take-over before winter.

Since Castro took over control in Cuba in 1959, "Che" has taken a series of crucial steps. He cut Cuba's principal economic ties with the West and hooked them to the Communist world. He arranged the deals to build up Cuba's defenses with Soviet arms, and directed Cuba's revolutionary activities in Latin America.

Because of Guatemala's strategic location and the Kremlin's ultimatum, Guevara's latest assignment could easily become the most ominous for the West—and himself.

(Distributed 1965
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Why Most Liberals Are Poor Anti-Communists

From the Arizona *Republic*

A couple of years ago, Nikita Khrushchev boasted that the United States would never protect Berlin in any showdown because American liberals were unwilling to run the risk.

The other day Juanita Castro, sister of the Cuban dictator, told a House subcommittee that the Communists plan to take over the entire hemisphere, and they look upon timid liberals and pacifists as their best allies.

Thus, from the mouths of two people in an excellent position to know, the tired assertion that liberals are the most effective foes of communism has been refuted.

It is certainly true that some liberals are effective foes of communism. The names of George Meany, Senators Paul Douglas and Thomas Dodd, and Prof. Sidney Hook come immediately to mind. But it is important to note that they are effective anti-Communists to the extent that they break away from stereotyped liberal doctrine—an apostasy for which they are frequently and promptly condemned by their conformist liberal brethren.

Many liberal ideologues spend much of their time attacking men like FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover (above).

It was liberal policies which assisted in bringing disaster in China, Communist slavery to Eastern Europe, U. S. humiliation in Korea, irresolution in Berlin, and funk at the Bay of Pigs. Today it is the doctrinaire liberals who demand that we turn over Viet Nam to the Communists and who bleat that we should never have gone into the Dominican Republic.

Liberalism is an ineffective antidote to communism because communism is a left-wing political abberation, and liberal doctrine teaches that the real enemy is on the right.

In his most recent book, *Suicide of the West*, which brilliantly probes the liberal psyche, James Burnham makes it quite clear that it is absurd to equate liberalism with communism. But he notes that, "Liberalism is infected with communism in the quite precise sense that communism and liberalism share most of their basic axioms and principles, and many of their values and sentiments."

Liberal and Communists are, Burnham notes, most of the time against the same things and persons—whether Franco or McCarthy, colonialism or HCUA, Tshombe or Arleigh Burke, Diem or Chiang, or J. Edgar Hoover. They have the same enemies, and, he says, "the choice of the enemy is the decisive act in determining the nature of political struggle." In the present political struggle, the Communists regard the liberal program as their own, although at a preliminary stage in the dialectical unfolding of the revolution.

Burnham insists that liberalism is constitutionally incapable of striking with consistent firmness against communism, domestically or internationally, "because the liberal dimly feels that in doing so he would be somehow wounding himself." It is a doctrine inadequate to halt communism, much less win back what has been lost.

What it can and does do, Burnham says, is to comfort us in our afflictions; and then, by a wondrous alchemy, to transmute catastrophes into their bright opposites so that defeat becomes victory, abandonment becomes loyalty, timidity becomes courage, withdrawal becomes advance.

As Juanita Castro implied, her brother and his Communist friends are banking on the familiar liberal response in order that they may eventually triumph throughout the hemisphere.

Investment Curb Is Short-Sighted

From the San Diego *Union*

Early this year the Administration asked 600 American businesses to curtail investments abroad and file quarterly reports showing the results.

Purpose of the request, tantamount to an order, was to limit the flow of American dollars overseas and restore a favorable balance of payments, which have shown increasing deficits lately.

The government plan for private business has boomeranged in just the few months it has been in operation by creating severe economic problems among our friends and allies. The health of these nations is of utmost concern for our trade and security.

Latin American nations, for example, are complaining bitterly that the slowdown in business investments is hurting their economies. It is also likely to undermine the U.S.-supported Alliance for Progress intended to better the Latin American economies.

England, our traditional ally, also is complaining that the new cautious approach of U.S. business investments is creating undercurrents that undermine the pound. If the pound sterling is undercut, the American dollar also will suffer.

The nation that is perhaps the hardest hit, however, is Australia, where 900 U.S. businessmen have invested $1.-2 billion in subsidiary plants.

An immediate effect of the U.S. policy may be to curtail the $442-million favorable balance of trade we have annually with Australia. There are other serious implications. The policy also could affect Australia's increasing commitment to help in the Viet Nam war and its resistance to aggression by Indonesia.

Not only are we depending on Australia as a pillar of defense in the Asian area, but her military buildup also will require $550 million in American arms in the years ahead. The purchases depend on a strong economy.

Effect of the U.S. policy generally is opposite to the one intended. In spite of that the Commerce Department recently announced it will ask another 3,000 U.S. businesses to participate in the plan.

It could happen only in bureaucratic government where progress is not necessarily measured by success.

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SUBSIDY IS LIKE a shot of morphine—getting it makes you feel good, but if they take it away you have hysteria.—From the Jay-Bee Upsondowns

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IF COMMUNISM is as wonderful as the Communists claim, you would think they'd take down the iron curtains and put in some picture windows. —From *The Cotton Reporter.*

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"SOCIETY IN EVERY STATE is a blessing, but government, even in its best stage, is but a necessary evil; in its worst state an intolerable one." —Thomas Paine: *Common Sense*, 1776

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Defies Common Sense

LBJ Lifts Ban on Aid to Nasser

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

When President Johnson lifted the suspension of a remaining aid allotment to Nasser he did exactly what a Senate majority had intended to prevent.

The outraged members tried to stop the golden flow after Nasser's thugs burned our Cairo libraries and heaped contempt—again—on American aid. A wiser U.S. policy was as much at stake as the money.

Yet, behind the scenes, Mr. Johnson engineered the defeat of the aid ban in the Senate. He repeated the same old, tired contention that is promoted whenever common sense catches up with our foreign aid. He fell back on the famous cliche, "You mustn't tie the President's hands in foreign affairs."

Now, everybody knows foreign policy is a President's responsibility. But surely it is not his responsibility independent of the Senate and the cliche is as full of holes as a sieve.

Nevertheless, Senate Minority Leader Everett Dirksen (R.-Ill.), nursing his image as a statesman (oh, *mama mia*!), makes this hoary cliche even more trite by bellowing, "Yea-yea-yea!" Dirksen, among others, caves in like a hollow egg whenever the White House pronounces it.

Yet a slogan is never a substitute for the facts. All other responsible governments in free countries require various parliamentary approvals in foreign matters. In fact, much confirmation of the American President's foreign affairs intentions is required, of course, in our Constitution, even his choice of ambassadors. Totalitarian countries are different, but we're not supposed to be a totalitarian nation.

Some foreign aid remains essential. For example, what would happen if we eliminated our economic aid in South Korea? But Nasser, never our friend, has already picked up more than $1.2 billion from our taxpayers. He has also added immensely to our global costs, and those of our allies, by relentlessly disrupting the peace.

This aggressive demagogue was a prime factor in equipping the Stanleyville and Paulis massacre units advancing from the Sudan on Egypt's south, Uganda and Burundi. The fiery Congo borders eight African states. Much of the horror we've seen, and the treasure we have spent there, is directly traceable to Gamel Abdel Nasser.

The Shinbet (Sherutei Betahan,) the Israeli Intelligence Service, believes that Nasser is preparing for aggression against Israel at this very moment. In any case, he is a chief reason for the heavy rearming in Israel and we underwrite most of the cost of the U.N. peace-keeping patrol in the Gaza Strip.

He is conducting a full-scale war in Yemen, where Nasser creates the savage fratricide and terror in a distant area that only asks to be left alone.

Nasser has double-crossed the United States so many times that his record looks like the strings in a tennis racket. And part of the present issue, beyond his endless drive against our country, arose when he double-crossed us again in his 1964 loan commitment.

We sent Nasser about $170 million in food by its terms. These prohibited his equivalent sales to Red countries that the United States officially boycotts. Nasser, however, sold almost 40 per cent of Egypt's domestic rice crop to Red China and Castro's Cuba—both under our boycott.

None of all this record, year after year, withstands this wily coercer's lifetime career of doubletalk. All he had to do a few weeks ago was to smile a shallow smile and bleat a timely noise about wanting better relations with Washington, as he always does when he wants more money, and then sit back and laugh when Washington gives it to him.

Nor does this famous process even embarrass the likes of Nasser and Sukarno with Moscow and Peking. Just the reverse. The Sino-Soviet leaders laugh right along with them. And why not? Our outpourings strengthen Egypt, Indonesia, etc., some of the load is lightened for the USSR and Red China and the laughing swindlers' ties with Moscow and Peking are not weakened one whit.

When our rubber-stamp Congress and supine Sen. Dirksen succumbed again to the White House cliche, the common sense which is the strength of the American people was again defeated.

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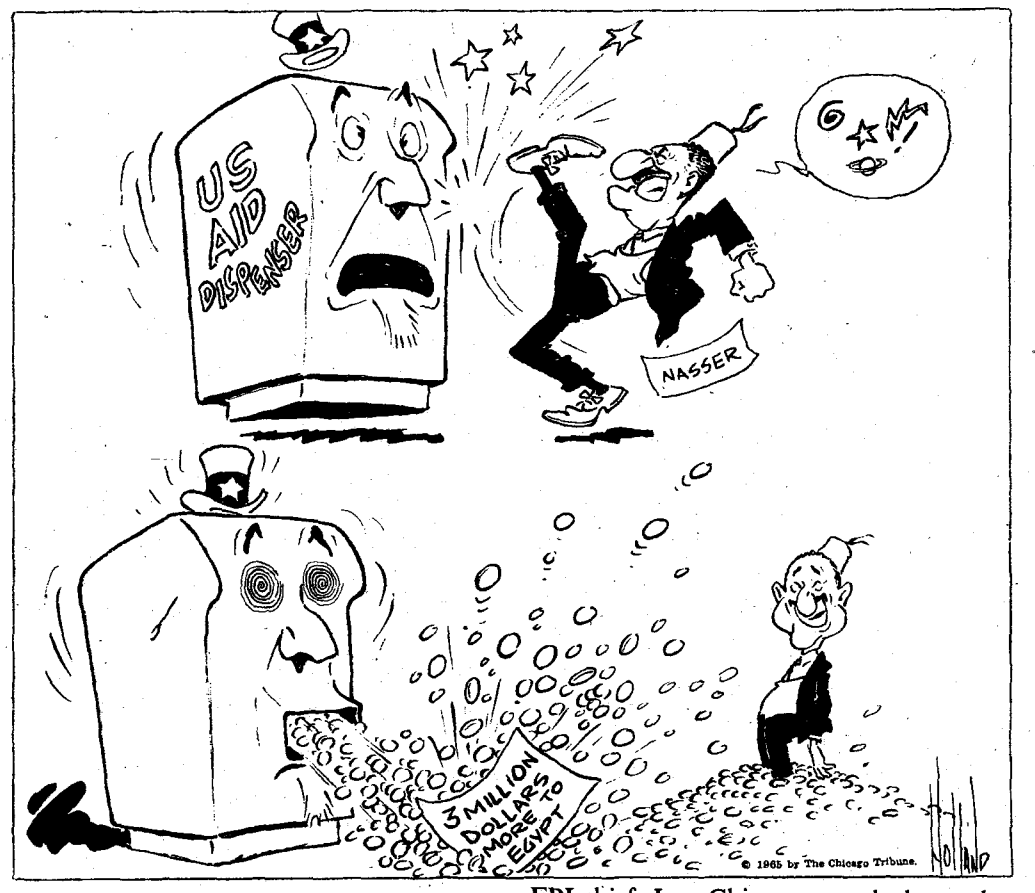

W.E.B. DuBois Clubs Plan Stepped-Up Activities

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

Leaders of the Communist-controlled W.E.B. DuBois Clubs have mapped ambitious plans for the coming months.

They include participation in the 9th World Youth Festival, scheduled for Algiers in late July and early August. The Algiers bash is run by two international Communist fronts, the International Union of Students and the World Federation of Democratic Youth. Because of the unsettled political situation in Algiers, Red planners may shortly transfer the festival to an Iron Curtain nation.

A confidential government report reveals that the U.S. delegation to the Algiers festival "will be led by Michael Myerson, a 24-year-old Californian who is being groomed for future leadership in the Communist Party, U.S.A."

Myerson, who is the DuBois Clubs' international secretary, led the American delegation to the last such "festival," held in Helsinki, Finland, in the summer of 1962.

The DuBois Clubs' national president, Philip Davis, traveled to Paris last month to confer with festival leaders. While there he is understood to have made arrangements for the American delegation to make a detour through France for the purpose of denouncing U.S. "aggression" in South Viet Nam.

Davis is known, too, to have conferred in Paris with leaders of the World Federation of Democratic Youth and to have taken preliminary steps toward affiliation with that body. Such a move could well be in violation of federal statutes and will be "discussed" at the DuBois Clubs' national convention, now scheduled for the first weekend in September.

While many DuBois Clubs activists will travel abroad this summer, others will be at work fomenting strife at home. Government officials say that the DuBois Clubs "will maintain or increase their efforts in opposition to U.S. policy in Viet Nam. In this regard, it is understood that the DuBois Clubs may launch a campaign to oppose the drafting of young men into the U.S. Army."

DuBois Club leaders seek to build a "united front" of leftist peace and civil rights groups. They hope to persuade representatives of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee and the Students for a Democratic Society to join them in a national meeting on Viet Nam.

Terrence (Kayo) Hallinan, a key member of the DuBois Club hierarchy, has told comrades that plans are underway to establish links between the DuBois Clubs, SNCC, and SDS in Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Hallinan, a San Franciscan, has in recent weeks traveled throughout the Midwest outlining DuBois Club strategy for the long hot summer. Under Hallinan's master plan, DuBois Club chapters will be set up in working-class neighborhoods, especially those in Negro "ghettos," and on college campuses.

"From the units formed," says a government official, "will come the future members and even leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A."

* * *

In an article published last month in the official journal of the Georgia State Bar Association, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover was critical of the judicial leniency meted out to hardened criminals by judges throughout the country. He specifically cited the ruling of Chicago Judge George Leighton, freeing two men charged in a vicious attack on two police officers.

The policemen had sought to arrest two men accused of wielding a broken beer bottle on a Chicago street. One officer was repeatedly slashed in the face and later required 27 stitches to close the wounds. He will be scarred for life.

Judge Leighton had ruled that by drawing their revolvers, the policemen gave the defendants the right to resist arrest. He claimed, too, "the right to resist unlawful arrest is a phase of self-defense . . . What is a citizen to do when he is approached by two officers with a gun?"

Stung by Hoover's criticism of "judicial leniency," Judge Leighton delivered an unprecedented attack on the FBI chief. In a Chicago speech, he made no attempt to defend his controversial decision, lashing out instead against Hoover.

Judge Leighton charged, first, that Hoover lacked the "intellectual capacity to understand" the workings of the judiciary. He said that Hoover's criticism of certain court decisions constituted "an insult only a puny mind could conceive. To hear what Hoover has to say," concluded Judge Leighton, "you would think the courts were in concert with criminals."

Prior to his election to the circuit court, Leighton represented several members of the Chicago underworld. As counsel for Sam Giancana, reputed boss of Chicago's Cosa Nostra, Leighton sought unsuccessfully to get from the federal courts an injunction preventing FBI surveillance of his client.

Early this year, in one of his first decisions, Judge Leighton granted a new trial to Chicago hoodlum Sam DeStefano, who had been charged with obstruction of justice by bribing witnesses to a hold-up to refuse to identify the hold-up suspect. The decision was attacked by members of the Chicago bar and by anti-crime officials of the Department of Justice.

For three years up to 1950 Leighton was a member of the National Lawyers Guild, a group once cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as the "foremost legal bulwark of the Communist party." He participated in a conference co-sponsored by the Lawyers Guild in 1963.

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Federal Drug Laws Have Created Regulatory Chaos

The number of new medicines introduced each year has declined greatly since the passage of the Kefauver-Harris bill, showing what can happen under bureaucratic control.

By LENOX D. BAKER, M. D.

Reprinted with permission from the *Southern Medical Journal* of the Southern Medical Association, Birmingham, Ala.

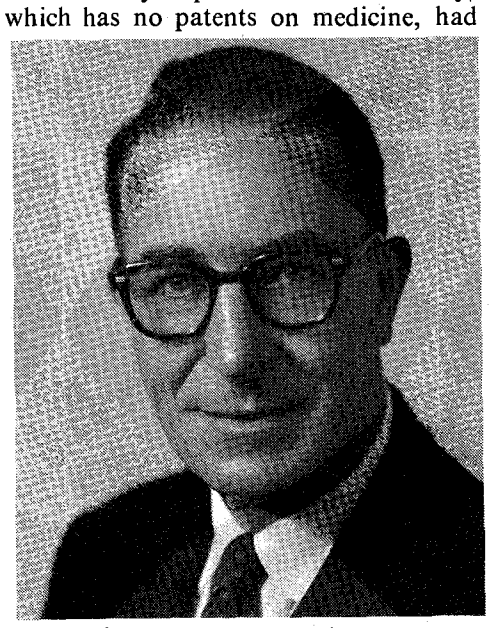
In 1959 the Kefauver Committee was in zealous pursuit of our friends, the pharmaceutical laboratories. As a result of the ill-timed thalidomide disaster, Congress, in the emotional atmosphere that ensued, passed the Kefauver-Harris amendment to the Food and Drug Act which has resulted in exceedingly rigorous regulations. What else has resulted from the hysterical, incompetent and ill-advised handling of the situation? What has resulted from politics getting into a highly technical business and what warnings do the results forbode for other industries and professions? What has happened to the drug industry since it has been put in the spotlight on the political stage?

U.S. Leader in Drugs

Listen to Mr. Francis Boyer, chairman of the board of one of the laboratories, speaking before the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce on "The Outlook for the Pharmaceutical Business."

In his introductory remarks as evidence of the fruits of private enterprise he cited that of 70 important drugs in use today, 41 were discovered in the United States as against 29 in all the other countries of the world. In defending the patent system, he quoted Abraham Lincoln: "The patent system added the fuel of interest to the spark of genius."

Mr. Boyer pointed out that Italy, which has no patents on medicine, had



The late Sen. Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) spearheaded the harassment of the drug industry.

not, so far as he knew, discovered a single important drug. In discussing the effect of patents and profits on the price of drugs, Mr. Boyer cited the breakdown of the price to the patient of a prescription averaging around $3.35 out of which the manufacturer gets about $1.30, the rest going to the wholesaler and the retail druggist.

Lead in Danger

The average profit of the industry before taxes is 20 per cent on sales. Twenty per cent on the $1.30 is 25 cents. If you take away all the manufacturer's profits you therefore have a saving of only 26 cents on the $3.35 prescription. (The discovery of which may have cost millions—Editor). And, of course, the government has lost its taxes. (If the same happened to the druggist and the wholesaler we would have no drugstores and we would have no distributors—Editor.)

Mr. Boyer went on to remind us that unlike such industries as aircraft, missiles, electrical equipment and communications, where research for the most part is financed by government funds, 98 per cent of pharmaceutical research is paid for by the industry itself.

Forgetting the results of the attack on the economic front of the industry, Mr. Boyer pointed out that the situation on the medical and scientific front is far more serious, since it threatens this country's present world leadership in drug therapy.

He cited some frightening information concerning the decline in the number of new medicines introduced over the past six years. In 1959, the year the Kefauver hearings began, 63 new single chemical entities were introduced—in 1964, only 17 were introduced. He blamed the Kefauver-Harris Amendment for the chaotic situation resulting from the long, drawn-out investigations of new drug applications by the Food and Drug Administration.

He cited one example of the situation—the saving of lives overseas a considerable time before new products are introduced to physicians in the United States and stated, "Likewise, largely because of the slowness of our own governmental procedures, there is a distinct trend on the part of U.S. pharmaceutical firms to do more and more of their research abroad, with foreign research spending in 1964 by U. S. drug makers reaching an estimated $23 million, more than double the $11 million spent in 1961."

Laws Hamper Research

He does not think that there is a temporary lull in the rate of our drug discoveries, but cites the obvious cause

Dr. Lenox Baker is president of the North Carolina State Board of Health and a past president of the American Orthopedic Association and the American Academy for Cerebral Palsy.

of the decline as the difficulty in processing the paper work required by the new law and regulations. In the years 1957 through 1959, new drug applications became effective in an average of 2.9 months. From October, 1962, until the present, the average time required has been 18 months, all complicated with exceedingly rigorous regulations resulting from the lesson of thalidomide being misinterpreted.

He quoted from the report of the Drug Safety Commission as follows: "Tests available at the present time do not guarantee drug safety of the unborn child. Present methods of drug testing suggested by the FDA are inadequate and probably would not have prevented the thalidomide tragedy." Mr. Boyer discussed two fallacies in our new governmental attitude. The first fallacy is that drugs can be made absolutely safe by governmental fiat; the second, that safety is synonymous with paper work.

As of May, 1963, the FDA was faced with reading a pile of reports twice as high as the Washington Monument, which to read would take 60 physicians an estimated three and one-third years. Mr. Boyer recognized that with potent drugs balance must be struck between effectiveness and risk, and to do so requires difficult decisions.

"If the FDA allows a bad drug to go on the market, it is subject to a devastating congressional investigation," against "If the agency kills off, by excess of caution, a future penicillin, no one ever knows." It appears that for the pharmaceutical laboratories the regulatory pendulum has swung too far, and unless it gets back to a reasonable center people may die because of "The Drug That Was Not There."

Gov't vs. Science

In essence, what Mr. Boyer has told us is that what is happening to the pharmaceutical industry can happen to any industry or profession, and that includes us.

Basically, the problem lies not in which drug is safe or which method of medical practice is effective, but who determines the safety and efficiency—a federal bureaucracy, untrained and politically appointed, or scientists and doctors.

The clamor for the reorganization of all medical care originates in a socially inclined government and government bureaucracy trying to become more entrenched and to expand its influence in a society, in which they have already manipulated certain constitutional guarantees to abridge property rights which could easily be used to regulate professional privilege and practice.

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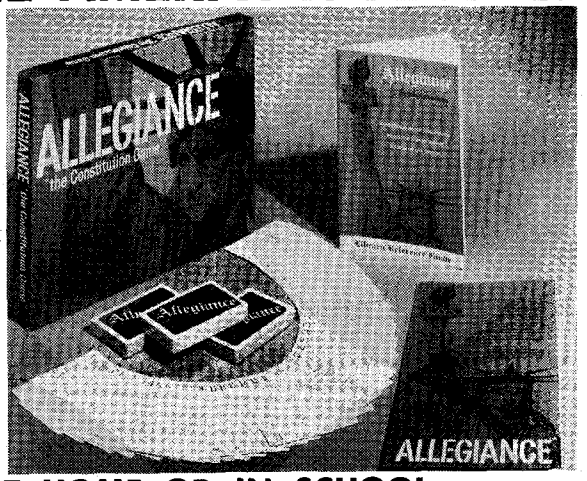

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Wyoming Businessman Speaks Out:

What's Wrong With Profits, Anyway?

By M. DALE ENSIGN

Businessmen struggling in the arena of competitive combat know what it requires to say in business. They know that the competitive game of free enterprise is better described as "profit and loss" and the losses often times exceed in number the profits.

They know that sometimes profits are up and sometimes they're down. Some say those who are exempted from the rules of the game by subsidies and guaranteed profits soon lose their appreciation of what it's all about.

Businessmen know that profits create more and better jobs; that profits enable the business to not merely exist but to grow; to give better service and value to its customers; to develop new products and techniques; to provide better facilities and to raise capital when needed for expansion to pay dividends to stockholders; to meet competition; to do more and better advertising; to build up reserves against lean periods; to make useful contributions to worthy institutions, and to pay taxes required to meet national, state and community needs.

But why is it when profits are so important to everyone do so many—or is it only the vocal few—criticize and downgrade profits? . . .

The world has always had some misgivings about wealth. At least from the time of Christ, much of this misgiving can be laid to variable interpretations and misunderstandings growing out of some of the things He said which have been accepted as a proper code of behavior in the Judeo-Christian world.

The following familiar Bibical account provides a good illustration. Jesus was approached by a young man who asked what he must do to have eternal life. The Master answered that he should keep the commandments; do not murder, do not commit adultery, do not steal, do not bear false witness, honor thy father and mother and love thy neighbor as thyself. The young man said that he had done all of these things, and what more was required? Jesus replied that if the young man wished to be perfect he would sell what he owned, give it to the poor and follow the Master.

Whereupon the young man turned away, for he was a man of great possessions. Jesus than exclaimed to his disciples: "Verily I say unto you, that a rich man shall hardly enter the kingdom of Heaven."

To many this story means the Lord did not intend the children of man to accumulate wealth. However, a closer scrutiny will disclose the Master's key words, "If thou wilt be perfect." Unquestionably Jesus perceived the remaining principal weakness of this young man, that of his reliance upon wealth rather than upon faith in spiritual principles. . . .

Thus, as I see it, the teaching is, that it is not the possession of wealth that is wrongful, but the love of and trust in riches for happiness and salvation to the exclusion of faith in God is that which can cause a man's downfall. And I personally believe that the downfall of a man can also be attributed to poverty.

The poor can as easily develop the weakness of being embittered about their status, envious of others, jealous and resentful, which qualities certainly are no more conducive to the growth of character and spiritual development than the weakness of one who trusts excessively in wealth.

During the medieval period men were counseled that only if they sought wealth for a moral end was it justified. Usurers were dealt with severely. Authorities repeatedly fined banks for charging high rates of interest on loans. Toward the close of the 13th century credit transactions were prohibited altogether. In the Middle Ages it was thought that public officials were best able to fix the just price, but it was recognized that the drive of the trader to buy as cheaply and sell as he could was effectively held in check by competing rivals.

In the first Massachusetts settlement the town fathers engaged in fixing prices of interest, wages and profits. However, with the coming of the industrial revolution, mass production and widened trade, the people were eager for a better material existence. Into this breach moved the Puritan who believed that success in business was a sign that "God has blessed his trade."

No historical footnote of the ethics of profitmaking would be complete without a comment or two regarding Karl Marx, who in the 1850s advocated that all profits and commodities are exclusively products of labor. Capitalists were described as those who worked part-time and stole from the workers.

Marx prophesied that capitalistic exploitation would thrust the masses down to ever-increasing misery and degradation. Marx's writings were so abstract, vague and inconsistent that no one is sure what he was saying or trying to say. As a prophet he was totally wrong. Far from progressively sinking into misery and degradation the worker and society bettered his material lot. . . .

Creeping Socialism

In the depression years, some religious and political leaders believed that capitalism had reached a dead end and that some form of socialism held the most likely answer to the issue of how much profit was reasonable and how it should be distributed.

Many of us who have lived through the depression years have witnessed the creeping paralytic effects of the acceptance of the Socialistic idea. Increasingly, people are looking more to the state for their security and less to themselves. As economic decision is transferred from the market place to the political process we have more socialism and less profit and lossism.

Roger Blough, chairman of the board, United States Steel Corp., tells the story of a pretty street-corner evangelist who stood rather solemnly in the cold banging away on a big brass drum. A curious reporter listened attentively to her story about how she had strayed from the path of rectitude and failed to follow her better instincts. She told in detail of the escapades that had led to her downfall, and finally to her reformation.

"And what are you doing now?" the reporter asked. "Well," she replied, "now, I just stand on this street corner and bang on this confounded drum."

She paused a moment, before adding, "And mister, you'd better get a drum of your own and bang on it, too."

And gentlemen, this illustrates a point. Many who know and understand what this thing called business profit is all about, had better join up, at least in spirit, with that pretty young lady and start banging on the profit drum, and we've got a lot to bang about.

Profits Create Jobs

First, in answer to the moral criticism, to me there is nothing in the Scriptures to indicate that the accumulation of wealth is wrong. On the contrary, you will recall in the parable of talents that the Master rebuked the servant who hid his talent, or money, in the ground rather than invest it wisely to return a profit. . . .

Second, it is paradoxical to me that the men criticized as profitmakers are those businessmen who are devoting much of their busy lives to the betterment of communities in which the critics live. You, gentlemen, the business leaders of this community, as you devote your time and energy from your business to improve life within this community are prime examples of what I am talking about.

And I would venture to say that if your profits were better, you wouldn't spend them all extravagantly, but rather those profits would find their way into programs for the growth and expansion of your business, the creation of new jobs, the improvement of products and services and more personal devotion to betterment of the community. Therefore, I say that rather than being inimical to Christian fellowship, profits advance the cause.

Third, the profit and loss system implies that men are free to make a profit even if the price of that product is set at a level which wipes out the profit of a competitor.

At first glance, this seems to be a heartless system of economics that takes away men's livelihood, renders some property worthless, and causes pain and injury to those who lose in the competitive arena. But this is the inevitable price of progress. It is impossible to visualize progress without someone being discomfited. . . .

As someone once said, "No war, no strike, no depression can so completely destroy an established business or its profits, as new and better methods, equipment and materials in the hands of an enlightened competitor." Competition will move on and perhaps it is well that we remind ourselves that it does not end with the store down the street, but that Dusseldorf, Tokyo and Hong Kong are in today's competitive arena.

Fourth, the genius of the profit and loss system is not merely that it satisfies the desires and needs of mankind generally, but it responds to the factor of variation as between individuals. It allows each man to do anything he wishes so long as he can survive at it. . . .

I am one who believes that, next to life itself, man's most precious possession is freedom of choice. America's free enterprise profit and loss system stands as one of the last remaining bulwarks against the creeping Socialistic degeneracy of our age which threatens to destroy freedom of choice.

No one should ever make the mistake of assuming that economic freedom can be divorced from political, religious and cultural freedoms. As Alexander Hamilton reminds us, "Power over any man's subsistence is power over his will."

Even more vivid is the statement by Leon Trotsky, the colleague of Lenin, who said: "In a country where the sole employer is the state, opposition means death by slow starvation. The old principle: he who does not work shall not eat has been replaced by a new one: who does not obey shall not eat."

One of the great moral flaws of modern liberalism is its penchant for knowing what is good for the others and its willingness to coerce the other man for his own good. When the state becomes monolithic this moral deficiency is elevated to the status of a virtue. The state then devines the common goal and the individual must conform.

No life is free of the compulsions of nature or the pressures of a social system, but the profit and loss process affords maximum opportunity for people to do things because they want to, not because they are compelled.

The American Way

You may ask: Where do we begin banging on the profit drum?

To begin with, more attention should be given to pointing up the distinct advantages of the American profit and loss system in our high schools and colleges. I am sorry to admit that in four years of high school and seven years of college, I cannot recall a class that emphasized the benefits of the free enterprise system over other systems.

On the other hand, I was quizzed at length about the Marxist theory and the Malthusian theory and other economic and social orders that fail to hold a candle to the lasting brightness of the true American system. Accordingly, to our educators may I propose more emphasis in this regard.

To be sure, some companies engage employes who are so far removed from the profit complexes as to be confused about the necessity of profit-making. I have been told by employes that the first objective of a company is service to the community. While this thought is lofty, let's face it, without profits the company would not exist to perform the service. Therefore, the first order of any business is in making profits, of which we should not be ashamed. So let's drum up the idea with our own employes.

Next, there are those who have lost faith in the basic principles of voluntarism and decentralization and embrace the coercive authority of the federal state. To these let us say, there is nothing in the evidence that indicates that central direction and control is an imperative of history. Free human beings who are conscious of and responsible for their acts can have any form of society they wish. . . .

Let us remember too that the simple judgment of what is adequate in the way of profits cannot be made for us by government. It can and should only be made in the competitive arena, for this is the American way.

This article is excerpted from a speech given by Mr. Ensign before the Cody Club of Cody, Wyo., May 3, 1965. Mr. Ensign is an official of the Husky Oil Co.

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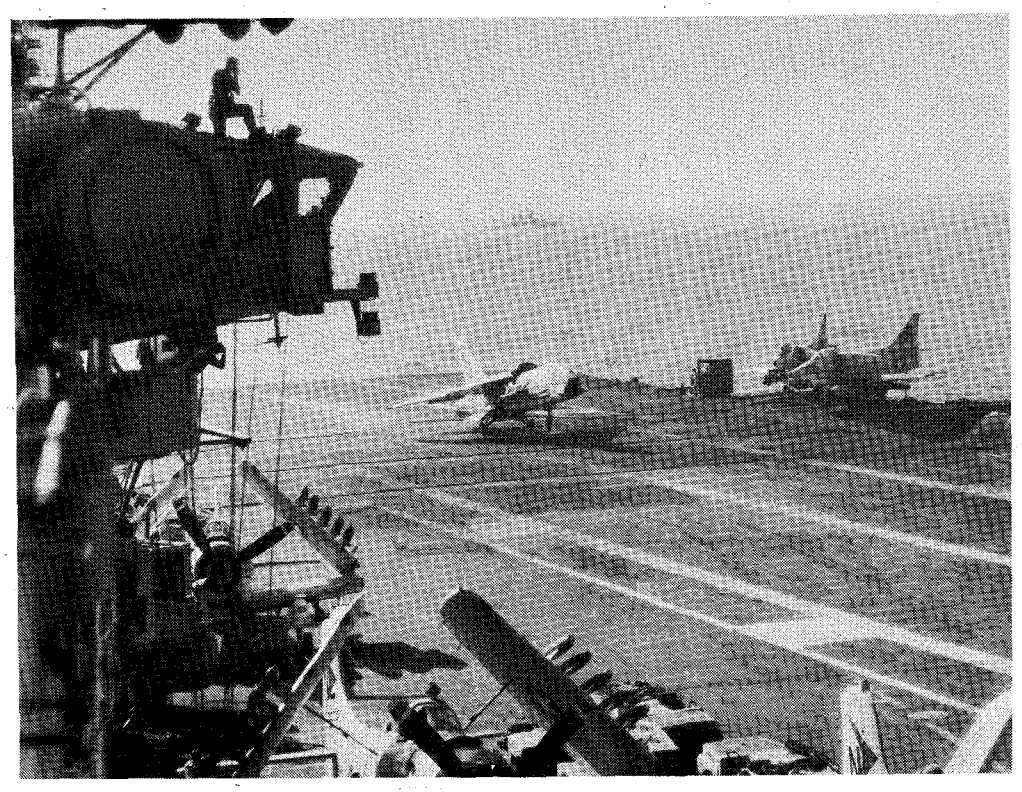

An F8 Crusader returns to the USS Coral Sea after a raid on North Viet Nam.

President Johnson Overrides Military on Viet Nam Fighting

By BARRY GOLDWATER

President Johnson has wisely cautioned against eager homefront politicians and pundits trying to play field marshal for the Vietnamese war. He says his commanders in the field and their supporters are all professionals and quite capable of running the nuts and bolts, or steel and guts, side of the war.

The President should take his own advice. Commander in Chief or not, Lyndon Johnson has made no secret of the fact that he is running the show in Viet Nam right down to the tactical level.

No one questions his prerogative or responsibility to establish the guidelines for the war. There is no question, either, about the foolhardy sense of omnipotence that would impel a man to go so far beyond that as to substitute his own limited technical judgment and background for that of everyone in the field from platoon commanders to regimental and theater staffs.

Reports that the President personalizes the Viet Nam air raids by saying "I'm hitting" such-and-such targets are deeply disturbing. They indicate how much a one-man affair he is trying to make what is perhaps man's most selflessly cooperative venture, the waging of war.

Concern for our fighting forces is an American's natural reaction. But concern that takes upon itself decision-making best left to the pros is not constructive. It is destructive, dangerous and perhaps deadly for the men whose lives the distant commander moves like chess pieces.

With the United States committed to putting new ground strength into battle, there is the most crucial concern about President Johnson's attempt to run a one-man war.

Targeting our air strikes from the White House—another of those "secrets" which the President seems anything but unhappy to hear leaked—creates the doubt that our air power has been used to maximum advantage in Viet Nam. Politicians—even Presidents Lincoln and Roosevelt—are notorious for displaying considerable defects when acting as squad leaders or wing commanders.

The Vietnamese targeting has smacked heavily of armchair political thinking. It is not tough, win-the-war military thinking. Thus, the imagined need for ground troops.

Military opinion should be considered. Many in the military hold that the full and proper use of our airpower in Viet Nam, coupled with the effective and sensible use of ground troops from other nations in the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, could bring the Vietnamese war to victory.

The Viet Nam terrain and climate are strange to Americans. Our troops will be handicapped where Asian troops would not be. Our airpower, properly used, could both protect those troops and smash the enemy's ability to resist. Such proper use of airpower would strike at all of the enemy's means of making or supporting aggression.

So far, under an absentee air marshal, it has not been permitted to do this.

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EXTREMIST — Probably the most telling commentary on the present state of American politics is that Hubert Humphrey is now referred to as being in the "right wing" of the Democratic party.—From the Richmond *News Leader*

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FEATHERBEDDING—Rep. Richard Roudebush (R.-Ind.) questions the presidential decision to hire 25,000 youngsters for work in government agencies this summer. "Qualifications evidently mean little in this summer featherbedding at taxpayer expense, and whether the summer jobs are actually required is of no consideration to the chieftains of the 'Great Society,'" Roudebush said.

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A FINE IS A TAX for doing wrong. A tax is a fine for doing all right.—From the *Link*.

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Bayard Rustin Proposes Paying Nation's Poor to Go to School

From the Omaha *Evening World-Herald*

Bayard Rustin, a New York civil rights leader now busy in the South, has proposed that the nation's poor be paid for going to school.

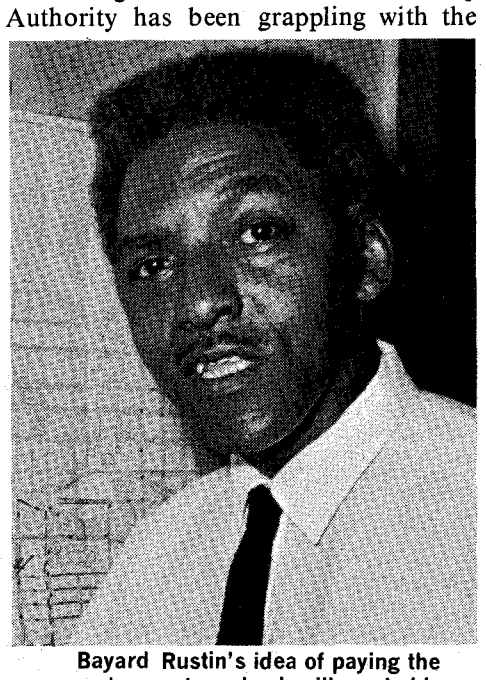
Extra incentives must be found to stimulate the poor, both Negro and white, says Mr. Rustin. And he adds:

"In addition to having free text books and tuition, these people should have the added inducement of some stipend for staying in school."

Americans should have learned by now that the more outrageous an idea may sound to ordinary citizens, the more likely it is to receive serious consideration from the planners of the "Great Society." It is therefore unwise to assume that Mr. Rustin's proposal is too nutty for governmental consideration, or that nothing will come of it.

Where Mr. Rustin's idea may founder, however, is in its exclusiveness. Under it, only the poor would be subsidized. This restriction could lead to problems, as those in charge of federally subsidized housing have discovered.

For a generation the Federal Housing Authority has been grappling with the



Bayard Rustin's idea of paying the poor to go to school will probably be welcomed by "Great Society" planners.

problem of what to do about the slightly affluent people whose rising fortunes force them out of low-rent housing projects.

A family may be getting along fine, earning less than the maximum income permitted by the federal rules, and then suddenly "calamity" strikes. The breadwinner gets a raise, or a relative dies and leaves the family some money. Out the family must go into the cruel, unsubsidized world where people get only what they pay for.

Oftentimes the new burst of affluence is so modest that it won't permit the family to rent quarters as desirable as those which it occupied in the housing project.

To be poor can be a misfortune, but in our topsy-turvy world one can be unfortunate to be not-so-poor. What's the use of rising in the world when Uncle Sam will take care of you if you're poor?

But, hark, as Orphan Annie would say, whose footstep is that? It is the footstep of Lyndon Johnson. He and his planners have worked out a scheme for the taxpayers to pay part of the rent for some four million families in the lower middle-income group.

If Mr. Johnson can slip this one by the Congress, several million more voters will have reason to be grateful to the paymaster of the "Great Society."

And yet this, too, may create problems. What about the next higher echelon of wage earners—those who make too much money to have their rent subsidized and who may resent paying for their neighbors who are almost as well off as they are?

That's the trouble with many a social scheme. It has to be expanded to take in more and more resentful taxpayers until finally the country may have to resort to socialism for millionaires, as in the case of Medicare, which is just around the corner.

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Debt Does Count

By JESSE HELMS

One of the gentlemen on our staff has among his acquaintances an exceedingly "liberal" friend with whom he engages in spirited debate from time to time. Our man complains that his liberal friend is always equipped with easy answers always spoken in glib generalities.

The other night they were debating government debt, about which our man had expressed concern. "Oh," said the liberal gent, "you don't need to worry about that, because our population is increasing and, on a per capita basis, each of us is owing less and less as our share of government debt."

The next morning, our man was in the office, asking how about that. The answer, of course, is: Baloney, anyway the liberal gentleman chooses to slice it! His argument won't hold water.

To illustrate, suppose that John Smith and his wife, with two children, have a family debt of $4,000. The per capita debt of this family of four is, obviously, $1,000. But it is Mr. Smith, the only wage earner in the family, who has the responsibility for the debt. It would be of small financial consolation to him for his wife to give birth to a set of twins. It would hardly help pay his bills to be told that now that he has a family of six, his family's "per capita debt" has been reduced to $666.

So we have suggested to our man that he require his liberal friend to be logical, a difficult thing indeed for any liberal in the midst of a debate. In any case, it seems reasonable to suggest that any discussion of the public debt include simple arithmetic. Divide the debt by the number of people employed at the time; that ought to be fair enough.

On that basis, the average wage earner's share of the public debt in 1940 was $1,384. In 1948, after a terrible and costly war, it was $4,673. In 1954, each employed person's share of the public debt had risen to $5,093. In 1960, it was $5,353. In 1963, it had climbed to $5,699. And estimates for June 30, 1965, with 70 million people employed, every wage earner's share of the public debt is forecast at $5,921.

In other words, since 1948—during unprecedented prosperity—the average wage earner's share of the public debt has gone up by more than 26 per cent. Contrary to what the liberals say, the debt does matter, and it is increasing—any way and every way you look at it.

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Score One for Foreign Aid

From the New York *Daily News*

U. S. economic aid to President-Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist China (Taiwan; Formosa) wound up recently by mutual consent, after 15 years, $1.497 billion, and a string of notable successes.

Taiwan is a flourishing island nation now, with farm and industrial production soaring, foreign trade ditto, and living standards so high as to enrage and frustrate the Chinese Red thieves and murderers in Peking.

Why not a congressional investigation, aimed at finding out why foreign economic aid worked so well on Taiwan, and how to make it work equally well elsewhere?

P.S.—U.S. military aid to Taiwan is to continue indefinitely, as it should. And why not give Generalissimo Chiang and his armed forces a chance to help us materially in the South Viet Nam war—as those armed forces emphatically could do?

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REP. HOWARD H. CALLAWAY (R.-Ga.) was shocked to learn recently that Postmaster General John Gronouski was unable to supply him with the names of postmasters in his district. The congressman was forced to write a "Dear Postmaster" letter to his district post offices in order to obtain the names.

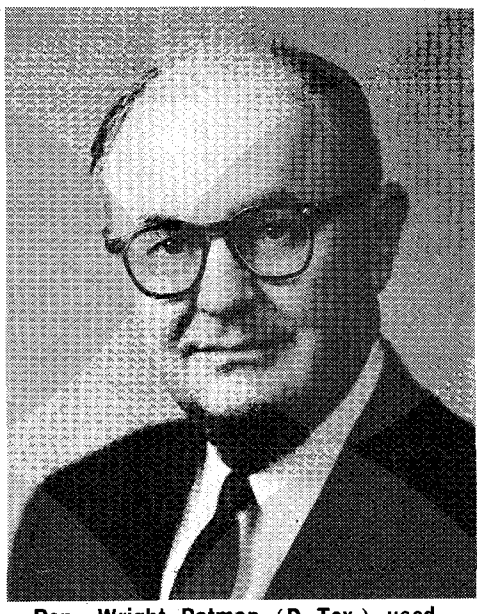
Subsidy: The Word Nobody Uses

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

Hardly anybody objects to receiving a government subsidy, but both givers and takers have a distaste for using the word.

This semantic abhorrence recently became a problem to Rep. Wright Patman (D.-Tex.), chairman of the Joint Economic Committee. The time had come to produce a report on "plans, functions and programs" of the federal government—but how to write about subsidies without calling them that? It was a touchy assignment.

Chairman Patman bravely faced his duty. He did finally spell out the abhorrent word. But there was evidently a skirmish of synonyms inside the committee room. The chairman or his staff



Rep. Wright Patman (D.-Tex.) used the word "subsidy-like."

hit upon the idea of trying to turn the dreaded noun into a less-offensive adjective. Patman's letter of transmittal uses the expression "and subsidy-like programs." The euphemism "subsidy-effect" programs also creeps into the title of the report—as if sometimes a subsidy is not exactly a subsidy.

You can sympathize with the chairman. Everybody in Washington dodges the repulsive word. The stigmatizing label appears only in one set of federal statutes, those dealing with maritime affairs. It rarely shows up in executive orders and regulations. The reluctance of Congress and the White House to hurt anybody's feelings has resulted in a vocabulary of delicate alternatives.

For instance, farmers get "price support" programs. Dependent children and foreign countries get "aid." Colleges get "grants" and communities get "matching funds." Oil men and other mineral producers get "depletion allowances." Thousands of taxpayers get tax "incentives," "adjustments" and "exemptions." A good many individuals and industries get "services" which are government-supplied. But only ship owners and operators are "subsidized."

The difficulty of writing about s-------y, without saying so, becomes manifest when you consider its meaning. Whenever the government intervenes so that sellers can get more money, or so that buyers can get more goods, that's a you-know-what. Whenever government increases the demand for something, or decreases the cost, it's, well—never mind. Whenever a Social Security payment to a person amounts to more than the person paid in, he is being—er—supported by other taxpayers, and that's an unmentionable.

"The term," writes an official of the U.S. Accounting Office, "has become surrounded with a connotation of evil . . . which causes one to hesitate to make use of it whenever possible."

Nevertheless, under whatever name, government giveaways have reached unbelievable magnitude, and the Joint Economic Committee stands blinking before the evidence. The net expenditures in 1955 were $4.693 million, and in fiscal 1965 they had leaped to $8.109 million. This year the Department of Agriculture gave away the top amount of $1.418 million. The Department of Commerce dispersed $323 million. The Housing and Home Finance Agency got rid of $223 million. The HEW Department unloaded $137 million, and so on down to a trifling $3 million by federal donators simply listed as "other agencies."

Eleven years ago the House Agriculture Committee half-tried to read the despised word out of the dictionary by declaring: "There is no officially recognized definition of a subsidy . . ." But everybody knows what it means.

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

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Halting Red China

By REP. O. CLARK FISHER (D.-Tex.)

The war in Viet Nam is Peking inspired and directed, and is going on because that country stands in the way of Communist plans for taking over all of Southeast Asia. It is the advance guard of the resurgent Chinese Empire which is brutal and atrocious in its determination to dominate the Pacific and all of Southeast Asia. If the United States pulls out, all of those relatively weak countries will be gobbled up, one by one. Added together they account for a billion people.

We are now firmly committed to help Vietnamese to maintain their independence. To pull out, as some suggest, would mean that America would only have to make another stand later against an even stronger avalanche of Chinese communism, and in much less tenable locations. To bring the Peking and Hanoi conquest to a halt, the Communists must become convinced that a southward course of aggression is too expensive and dangerous. That seems to be our policy and our mission in being there, to help the Vietnamese resist this wholly unwarranted aggression from the North.

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"THE INTRODUCTION of compulsory social insurance in cases of sickness, or compulsory social insurance in cases of unemployment, means that the workers must be subject to examinations, investigations, regulations and limitations."—Samuel Gompers (1916)

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"Congress is here to serve America and Americans. We are the representatives of the people—not their governors. And though the Congress may seem to run wild on occasion, it cannot break for long the unwritten laws of common sense. If it does, the chief offenders will soon be out of office."—Rep. Glenn Cunningham (R.-Neb.)

Urban Affairs

By REP. JERRY FORD (R.-Mich.)

The creation of this new department [of urban affairs] with a Cabinet secretary of its own will solve no problems. It will not even establish one clearing house or coordinating agency for housing and urban affairs. Less than one-third of Uncle Sam's housing activities will come under the new office. The Veterans' Administration and the Home Loan Bank, which account for more than two-thirds of the housing financing activities of federal functions in which urban areas are seriously interested will have no place in the department of urban development. These include water pollution, sewage disposal, education and recreation, transportation, public health, welfare programs, and many others. How can a federal department with no jurisdiction at all over these areas of life assist in urban development?

Debased Coins

By REP. JAMES BATTIN (R.-Mont.)

It is most discouraging to now see our government debasing our coinage. This began with the retirement of silver certificates and the issuance of Federal Reserve notes not backed by silver. Before that, of course, gold was eliminated for coinage. I agree that a change in our coinage is necessary but I do not believe that the complete elimination of silver is either necessary or desirable. In fact, the lesson of history is clear that currency systems based exclusively on fiat money are doomed to drastic devaluation. The ancient Greek city-states and the great Roman Empire started out with coinage of intrinsic value but as they gradually watered their coinage down their economies suffered the results. More recently, Germany, Japan, Italy and France suffered from depreciating their currencies almost to the vanishing point as they resorted to the printing presses and token coinage. All of these countries have since World War II resumed the coining of silver to restore confidence in their currency. Our good neighbors, the Canadians, seem able to retain silver in their coins, including a silver dollar, so it would seem that our treasury and Congress could heed the lessons of history before eliminating silver entirely from our coins.

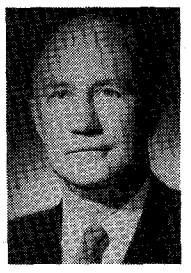
Rich Baby Sitters

By REP. H. R. GROSS (R.-Iowa)

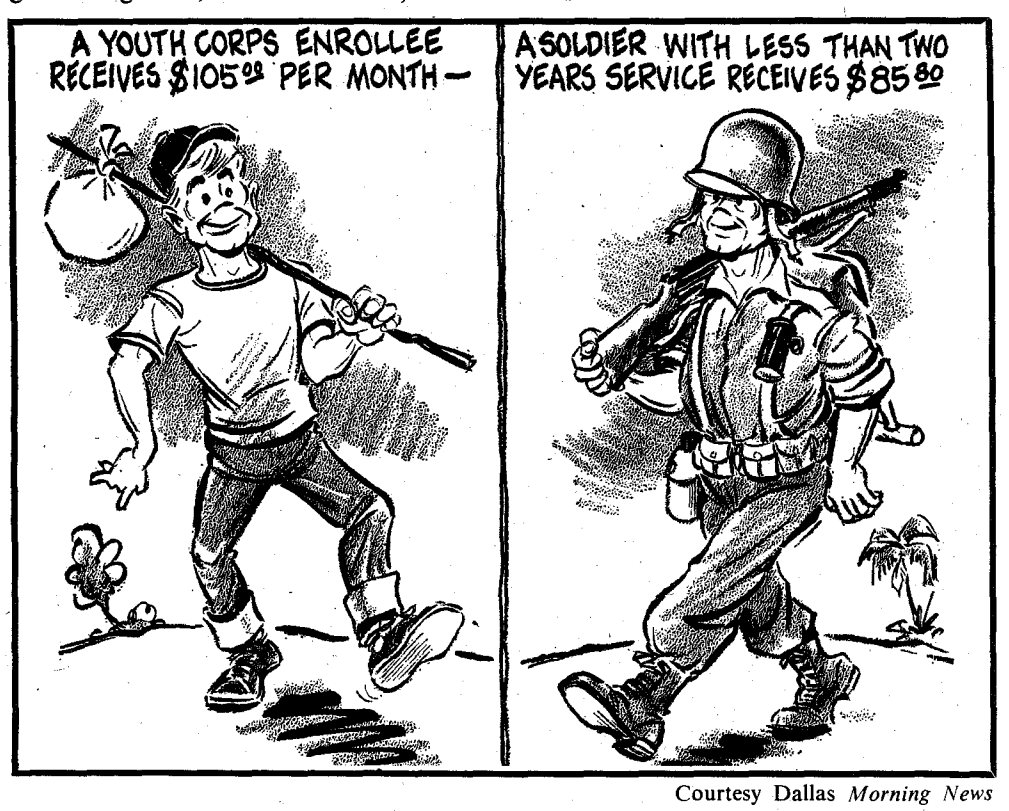
Although they certainly could not be described as poverty stricken, a group of school teachers in New York City will be the major beneficiaries of one of Lyndon Johnson's "war on poverty" programs. Under a project known as "Head Start," they will receive $8 to $9.20 an hour for teaching at day care centers. This particular anti-poverty program is a pet project of Mrs. L. B. Johnson and is labeled as preparing "culturally deprived" children to enter kindergarten or the first grade next fall. In reality, the program has all the earmarks of being a project to provide high-priced baby sitters.

Archie Brown

By SEN. STROM THURMOND (R.-S. C.)



If the Communist party was encouraged by the decisions which preceded the Archie Brown case, it must be positively jubilant at the latest court favor. The Supreme Court added insult to injury in the Archie Brown case by reciting the fact that the national government is one of limited powers, and invoking the doctrine of separation of powers as an element of its rationale. It is indeed strange that the majority of the court should use such principles to find that the legislative prohibition against members of the Communist party holding office in labor unions is unconstitutional. It is the Supreme Court, itself, which has been the pace-setter in exceeding the limited powers of the national government. In addition, the Supreme Court in recent years has frequently violated the doctrine of separation of powers, particularly by means of attempting to legislate in its decisions. Of all the Supreme Court decisions in the security field, the Archie Brown case will prove to be the most disastrous yet to our security. The majority opinion truly deserves a red star.



Courtesy Dallas *Morning News*

Canadian Labor Ban

By REP. JAMES CLEVELAND (R.-N. H.)

For years, farmers, lumber companies and fruit growers in New Hampshire have relied in part and seasonally on Canadian workmen. Good relations between the companies and growers, the state and Canada have been developed. Now, however, the Department of Labor is moving to cut off this source of labor as part of the Administration's national policy to insure jobs for Americans out of work.

I endorse this national goal, but this is one of those situations where centralized government, in trying to enforce a policy that may be suited for one area, actually harms others. New Hampshire's unemployment rate is 1.9 per cent, the lowest since World War II. There are just not enough people to do the logging and harvest the crops.

If the labor department does not change its policies, paper mills, orchards and farms may have to curtail operations, thus ironically putting Americans out of work. I have protested vigorously to the secretary of labor.

In addition to the economic situation, I am also concerned over the damage that is threatened to our relations with Canada by erecting a red tape wall sealing off our friends to the north.

School Tax Break

By REP. FRANK BOW (R.-Ohio)

For years I have advocated an income tax credit to help working students and the parents of students underwrite the increasing cost of going to college. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson have been unanimous in insisting that the future progress of our country would be enhanced by expanding higher education to every able high school graduate, and the federal government has spent billions on college construction programs and student loans. The next logical step, in my opinion, would be to relieve the student or his parents of part of the cost of tuition, books, board and room, by an income tax deduction or credit. This is the technique we have used to advance many other programs considered to be in the national interest. There is, for example, a 7 per cent credit for business investment. Why not for investment in higher education? The problem is especially pertinent to the plight of a boy who is working his way through college, or the young woman who works so that her husband can complete his education. If education is a national goal, why should we tax away part of their small earnings?

America's Soaring Crime Rate

By SEN. JOHN McCLELLAN (D.-Ark.)

We are experiencing a wave of unprecedented lawlessness in our country . . . .

The gravity of this problem becomes apparent and is placed in proper prospective when we consider that by this time tomorrow—within the next 24 hours—in our United States of America 25 people will have been murdered; 56 women, or perhaps girls of tender age, will have been forcibly raped; 305 armed robberies will have been committed; 505 aggravated assaults will have been inflicted; 1,265 automobiles will have been stolen; 1,925 major thefts will have been committed, and more than 3,000 burglaries will have occurred. Over 7,000 major crimes are committed in this country every day, day in and day out, Sundays included, for crime takes no holidays.

Obviously, no nation, no civilized society can long withstand or endure such major assaults upon its structure. The goals of the "Great Society" are being imperiled. For there can be no "Great Society" unless it is also a safe society. And a safe society cannot be built nor maintained in a climate of crime, corruption, and moral decay.

I mean in a society where it is safe for our citizen to walk the streets day or night; a society where our children are safe both at play and en route to school; a society where our women are safe from the attacks of depraved rapists; in short, a society where all of us may at all times be safe in our own homes.

All of us—every citizen—has a duty and a responsibility to see that our laws are enforced; a duty to support and assist our law enforcement officers in their efforts to protect society.

The crime rate increase is more than distressing—it is alarming. From 1956 to 1964 the total major crimes in this country jumped from 1,645,200 to 2,604,400—an increase of 950,200 in that 7-year period. In 1964 there was an increase of 13 per cent over 1963. By 1975 it is estimated that our population will reach 225 million. A projection of the crime rate increase at 10 per cent annually—and not at the 13 per cent rate of increase that occurred in 1964—indicates that 10 years hence our citizens will have more than 7 million major crimes inflicted upon them. That would be one major crime for each 32 people in the United States.

Projected at the same rate of 10 per cent until 1985, it is indicated that more than 18 million major crimes will be committed in that year, and with an estimated population of 266 million, that will be one major crime for each 15 people.

To those who say it just cannot happen, I say look at the figures—not just those I have projected, but look at the past record. Since 1958 crime has increased six times as fast as our population. In 1964 the crime rate—crimes per 100,000 population—was 11 per cent higher than in 1963; 75 per cent higher than in 1954; and more than double the rate in 1940.

So, not only can it happen, it has happened and is happening today. . .

History records that many civilizations have been destroyed from within. Let us heed that warning lest we succumb to the tyranny of a criminal anarchy.

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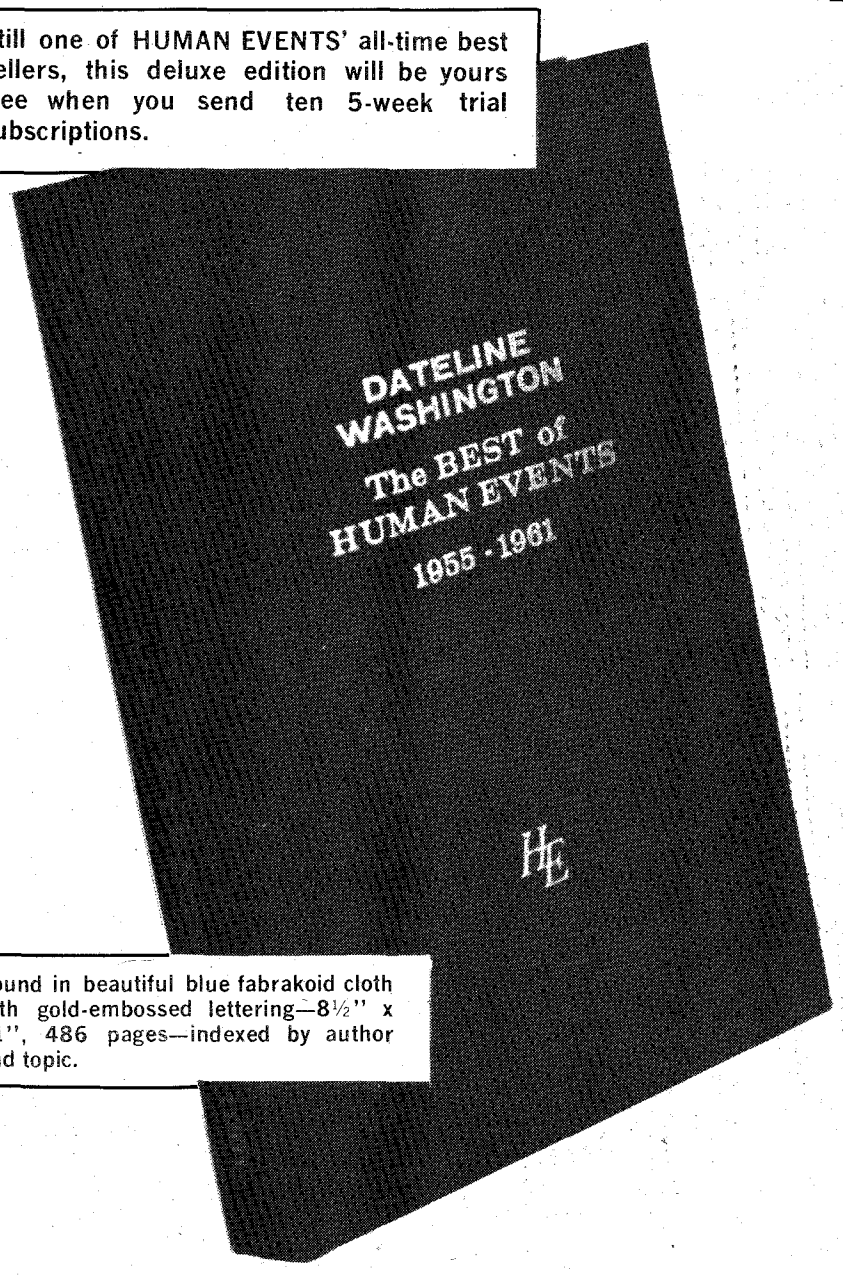

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